

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 46.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2494.

HOUSE PASSES UP THE UNPAID BILLS ON THIRD READING

There was some time lost before the House got busy yesterday, owing to the presence in court of Clerk Meheula. Kealawa introduced a resolution asking for \$8,000 for traveling expenses of the band. The Military Committee will consider it.

Kupieha presented the petition of forty-six voters of the fifth district asking \$400 for J. K. Maunakea, under commission from J. H. Boyd, on the Kunaui spring, and \$600 to cover care of the spring for the coming biennial period. This went to the Public Expenditures Committee.

KELILAA ELECTED JANITOR.

Mr. Chillingworth moved that the son of the late Janitor of the House, Kelilaa, be selected to succeed that employee. He said the hand of death had dealt heavily with the family of the deceased, a son and now the father having been called away in succession. Kanoho nominated Pulaa, Jr., saying that he had the utmost sympathy for the family of the deceased but he thought there should be consideration shown to the country members.

Wright said that he had seen the boys about the House and thought there should not be a pack of children employed. He said there were enough boys in the House as it is, and there is no need for more. He made a nomination but no one seconded it and the balloting proceeded with Kelilaa and Pulaa opo as candidates. The balloting resulted: Kelilaa, nineteen; Pulaa, seven; blank, one.

ATTACK ON HACKFELD WHARF.

The unpaid bills measure was then taken up, Fernandez moving to strike out the Hackfeld wharf item. He said no request was made to the Legislature of two years ago for money for this wharf, yet the council gave out this work without contract, exceeding the authority vested in the executive. He said that the amount would have to be paid by the entire Territory, and he opposed the payment in the interest of the people.

Chillingworth said he was surprised that the member should take this course after once voting for the item. Fernandez exclaimed that he had never voted for the item, but Chillingworth insisted that he had done so and said he would maintain that position until the records were produced to persuade him differently. He said that the necessity for the wharf suddenly became apparent and the protection of the trade of the port made the construction necessary. He said it was a just debt. Keliloo, who had moved to pass the item, moved the previous question, and the vote was a strict party division, Pulaa being the only bolter from the Republicans.

Paele moved to strike out the interest item of \$6,288.25, making a long speech of attack on the executive for exceeding legal authority. The vote was ten ayes, sixteen noes, the item remaining.

WRIGHT PAID FOR SERVICES.

Pulaa moved to insert a new item, W. J. Wright, for legal services, \$50. This was once before the House this time refused to send to a special committee as Fernandez wished and voted the item into the bill by sixteen to nine.

Kanoho moved a new item in the Attorney-General's department, to refund monies taken from salaries of police officers in Koolau, \$540. This, he said, was to meet the deduction of \$15 a month from the salaries of two policemen, the money being used to pay a jailor. Andrade raised the point of order that the men having consented and signed vouchers, this was not an unpaid bill. The Chair so ruled and the House sustained him by fourteen to twelve.

Wright moved to insert an item of \$250 for Dr. Atcherly of South Kohala, for increase of salary, but the Speaker ruled it out of order. There was an attempt by Kanoho to cut out the interest charge again, but the House took a recess.

UNPAID BILLS PASSED.

Upon reassembling at once the vote was called on the unpaid bills measure on third reading. It took a long while to secure the necessary votes. The bill was passed with sixteen ayes to seven noes, as follows: Ayes—Aylett, Chillingworth, Gandall, Greenwell, Hala, Harris, Kalama, Kellinoo, Knudsen, Kumalae, Lewis, Long, Nakaleka, Pali, Pulaa and Wright.

Noes—Fernandez, Kealawa, Kupieha, Oili, Paele, Purdy and Mr. Speaker. The House then took up the six months salary bill, the payroll of the pilot boat men being referred to the special committee which has in charge the fire department salaries, the other items then passing.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT HIT.

The salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was struck by Kumalae, who moved to have the \$2,250 cut down to \$1,800, the roll call showing fifteen to eight. Harris tried hard to have the salary of the secretary increased to \$1,200, but the House would not do it. Kealawa moved to increase the assistant secretary and school agent for Honolulu from \$900 to \$1,050, saying this official was a woman and had

worked there a long time. He commented favorably on her work in a fire cracker speech but he got no support and the item stood as in the bill.

When the school pay roll, \$162,500, came up Kalama moved a special committee and got it, he being chairman with Gandall, Long, Lewis and Kellinoo.

The salaries of school agents were put down at \$1,500 in the bill, but Beckley moved to make it \$1,620, saying that it would help out the Molokai agent who has a great deal of hard traveling to do, and the House agreed. The industrial school items went through as to amounts, Kumalae insisted on specifying that one item should read "four guards at \$50 a month each."

The Public Lands Commissioner and secretary went through and on motion of Harris the clerk and bookkeeper was advanced to \$900. All the remainder of the salaries passed as in the bill.

FOR AGRICULTURE BOARD.

The new Board of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry started off well with the Forestry Superintendent at \$1,500, but the payroll in that division went to the Agriculture Committee for investigation. The superintendent of entomology went through, but there was some discussion over assistants at \$2,500. Harris said the planters would add \$9,300 to the item if it passed. Kanoho tried to have it cut out but failed. The entire amount asked for the board was given, though there was some little opposition to the assistance of the Federal station.

There was an attempt on the part of Kalama and Harris to increase the pay of the head of the survey department from \$1,500 to \$1,800, but the House this time stood for the bill. All of the other items passed as in the bill.

FIGHT OVER HEALTH BOARD.

The Board of Health brought out the fighters. The raid started on the president and executive officer, motions being made to cut to \$1,000 and \$1,200 and finally to strike out entirely. The roll was called on this motion, the result being: Ayes, 8; noes, 16; Lewis voting with the Republicans. The chief health officer was cut from \$1,200 to \$1,000. An attempt was made to change the secretary's salary, \$1,200, \$900 and \$1,100, failing and finally the item went through at \$1,000. The registrar was cut to \$750. The item of clerk at \$600 was knocked out of the bill, but the two clerks at \$300 each went through.

The item of sanitary inspectors, Honolulu, \$7,200, was referred to a special committee on motion of Fernandez, who said there were rumors that these people had caused some trouble. The committee named consists of Fernandez, Kumalae and Hala, and they got the item, sanitary inspectors, other than Honolulu, \$1,440.

Aylett made a strong fight to have the salary of the food commissioner and analyst, raised from \$1,050 to \$1,200. Paele and Kanoho fought it, but Aylett insisted upon the great value of the position, and the necessity for a good man. Gandall talked for economy, favoring the item as in the bill, and the motion was lost, though the vote was close.

MILK AND POI INSPECTOR.

The milk and poi inspector, \$600, brought out a long fight. Among the interesting propositions was that of Beckley to have the mounted patrolmen act as inspectors, as they could stop milkmen coming into the city. The methods of poi making and how the manufacturers cheat the people. A half hour was spent over the discussion and finally the whole matter was settled by separation of the item into milk inspector and poi inspector, the salaries being \$300 for the former and \$250 for the latter.

The committee here rose and the House, after receiving the report and adopting it, adjourned.

THE SIERRA TAKES PROMINENT PEOPLE

Many prominent Honolulu people are booked to sail on the Sierra this afternoon for San Francisco. The Sierra should arrive early this morning, having left Fanning's Island on the morning of June 6th according to cabled advice. She will go to the new Hackfeld wharf, the Oceanic dock being in process of reconstruction.

Among those booked on the Sierra today are Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Fitch, Mrs. H. C. Brown of the Y. W. C. A., who will be accompanied by Miss Bacon; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dyke, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, J. Tarn McGrew, C. A. Peacock, Dr. Sandow and Mrs. Sandow, S. Toplit and others.

Sprains are often more serious than broken bones on account of not being properly treated. Apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely as soon as the injury is received and it will quickly restore the parts to a healthy condition. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

ORDERS CABLED FOR MILITARY CAMP

Major McClellan received a cablegram yesterday authorizing the encampment of the Hawaiian National Guard to be held in conjunction with the regular troops beginning tomorrow. Orders for the five days' camp were issued immediately by Gov. Dole through General Soper and also by Col. Jones.

The following are the orders issued last night: General Headquarters Territory of Hawaii, Adjutant General's Office, Honolulu, H. T., June 8th, 1903.

The following companies of the National Guard of Hawaii will go into camp on Wednesday morning, June 10th, at the hour of seven o'clock, or as soon thereafter as practicable, at Camp McKinley for a period of five days, for the purpose of participating with the regular troops in such maneuvers and instruction as may be prescribed by the commanding officer of the Artillery, District of Honolulu.

Companies A, B, C, E, F, G and H stationed at Honolulu, and Company D now stationed at Hilo.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, JNO. H. SOPER, Adjutant-General.

Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, June 8th, 1903.

General Orders No. 38. In pursuance to General Orders No. 8 dated General Headquarters, June 8th, 1903, Companies "A," "B," "C," "E," "F," "G" and "H," stationed at Honolulu, will assemble at the Drill Shed at 7 a. m. on Wednesday, June 10th, 1903, for the purpose of participating with the regular troops in such maneuvers and instructions as may be prescribed by the commanding officer of the Artillery, District of Honolulu.

Uniform: Fatigue, khaki trousers and leggings.

By order of Col. Jones, JNO. SCHAEFER, Captain and Adjutant.

Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, June 8th, 1903.

Special Orders No. 2. In compliance with General Orders No. 8, Company "D" of the First Regiment, N. G. H., stationed at Hilo, Hawaii, will go on board the S. S.

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MISSISSIPPI'S FLOOD COST ALL OF \$3,000,000

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—The Mississippi flood has reached its climax. Many levees are overflowed and a score of people have been drowned. The losses will aggregate three millions of dollars. The river is now falling.

TOPEKA, June 8.—A special session of the Legislature may be called to afford relief to the flood sufferers and rebuild a score of bridges which have been destroyed. There is a possibility of the farmers in the lately inundated region getting quick crops.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—S. N. D. North has succeeded Merriam at the head of the census.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Governor Taft admits that Gen. Miles' report is generally correct, but denies that the famine in the islands is alarming. Rice is being distributed at cost but it is not feasible to issue wheat. It is impossible to import cattle unless they are inoculated with a serum which makes them immune to rinderpest.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The schedules of the Eppinger failure show liabilities of \$1,373,000 and assets of \$650,000. There is a suspicion that the firm issued receipts as security for more grain than it had stored.

ROME, June 8.—King Emanuel may visit France and receive a return visit from President Loubet, though it is likely that the latter, owing to the expulsion of the religious orders from France, may not be received at the Vatican.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Grand Jury has indicted Groff Brothers for the bribery of Machen.

SPARTANBURG, June 8.—Many are missing. Fifty-four bodies have been identified.

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony, June 5.—Parliament opened its session today.

LONDON, England, June 5.—The Manchester race, run today, was won by Zinfandel.

BYRON, Minn., June 5.—The Baptist Church of Byron was completely demolished by a dynamite explosion.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 5.—More complete reports show ten more deaths as a result of the floods in this city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Secretary Hay today signed the treaty with England providing for tariff favors in Zanzibar.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 5.—The steamer Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American Line, which went ashore yesterday in Gedney channel was floated today. The injury done the vessel is not serious.

MANILA, P. I., June 5.—The hurricane prevailing throughout the Philippines has done an immense amount to the shipping in many of the island ports. The American vessels Pearl, Devizayas, Haurafel, Mayflower and Samshui have been wrecked.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 5.—President Roosevelt arrived in Harrisburg today on his way home to Washington. A very short stop was made at the station and though a crowd was present the President appeared only in response to the cheers. Roosevelt is somewhat travel-worn from his long trip, but he is in splendid health and returns to his duties highly pleased with the courtesies extended him during his long journey.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 6.—The mine owners are negotiating for the immigration of one hundred thousand Japanese coolies for work in the Rand mines.

The question of labor has been vigorously agitated in South Africa during the past few months. The first proposition was to import Chinese coolies under the indenture system and this plan received the approval of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, but it was so roundly scored by the white laboring classes of the country that it had to be abandoned. It is supposed that there will not be as great an objection to the Japanese owing to Great Britain's alliance with that country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The Pope has signified his intention of appointing Father Harty Bishop of Manila.

Bishop Montgomery of San Francisco was appointed to this post by the Pope, but expressed a desire to remain in the United States, and in conformity with his wishes the Pope has now selected another candidate.

BERLIN, Germany, June 6.—Despite vigorous protests from the Mormons in the United States, the Prussian government has adhered to its purpose of expelling the Mormon missionaries from Germany and the elders have now been sent out of the country.

ROME, Italy, June 6.—Statements from the Vatican today are to the effect that the Pope is ill. His health is gradually failing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—A. W. Machen, formerly superintendent of the Free Rural Mail Delivery System, was today indicted on the charge of bribery, laid against him by Postmaster General Payne. Machen was suspended from office on May 8 on the recommendation of Fourth Assistant Bristow. He was charged with collusion with letter-box manufacturers and general manipulation for his own private gain. Machen promptly responded to the request that he turn over his office, and called for a thorough investigation. A few weeks later he was arrested on the charge of bribery and released on heavy bonds.

Machen is a Toledo, Ohio, man and had been in office since May 3, 1893.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Admiral Evan's squadron is assembling in Chinese waters. The movement is believed to be significant in connection with the Manchurian crisis.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—McGregor, the superintendent of the purchase of supplies for the Rural Free Delivery service has been arrested for conspiracy to defraud the Government in the purchase of leather pouches.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The S. S. Nebraskan carries 150 bags of mail for Honolulu.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Forest fires in several States are causing much damage and creating great alarm.

TOPEKA, June 5.—The death list from the floods now totals 78.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Many small towns are inundated. Hundreds of families are threatened and the danger is increasing.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—A hot wave is prevailing throughout the State.

GAINESVILLE, Ala., June 5.—Fifteen hundred people, sufferers by the tornado, are dependant on charity.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President arrived home today.

SUMNER TO GO TO VALPARAISO



Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Rear Admiral George W. Sumner of the South Atlantic Station has been ordered to Valparaiso, where a serious condition exists as a result of the Socialist disturbances. Sumner's fleet of ships will consist of the cruisers New York, Detroit, Montgomery and the converted yacht Gloucester.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 8.—Sugar: 88-analysis Beets, 8s 11-2d.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 8.—Fifty persons are dead and sixty missing in the floods of this section.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 8.—Sugar was advanced to 4.70 cents on the basis of granulated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 8.—A strike among the cannery operatives caused 1,100 employees to refuse to return to their work till demands are met.

ROME, Italy, June 8.—Father Harlin of St. Louis has been named by the Pope as Archbishop to Manila. This post was recently declined by Bishop Montgomery of San Francisco.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—Six eastside cities are inundated by the rising waters of the Mississippi. Eight thousand persons have been driven from their homes and are seeking shelter in the higher levels. Several hundred persons have been rescued. Twenty are known to have been drowned. Owing to the threatening condition of the river for some days, a good number of residents on the low levels made preparations to leave their homes and for this reason

SALARIES OF MANY MINOR PLACES ARE UP IN THE HOUSE

Registrar Thrum Comes in for Some Hot Scoring by the Members.

IN THE HOUSE.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Speaker Beckley resumed his seat after three days' illness.

The Senate's message on House Bill No. 3, the six months current account bill, which was deferred for two days, was brought up and on motion of Kellinot the House refused to concur in the amendments of the Senate and a conference committee of five was then ordered.

Senate Bill No. 11, making a special appropriation of \$4,000 to cover the shortage in the appropriation for tax office incidentals, was read and passed a second time under suspension of rules.

UNPAID BILLS MEASURE.

The House then went into committee of the whole on Senate Bill No. 4, the unpaid bills measure. The bill as amended was read and the committee rose and recommended that the bill with the changes made pass. The report of the committee of the whole was then adopted, passing the bill a second time.

Again the House resolved into committee of the whole on the six months salary bill. Aylett reported on the pay roll, electric light, recommending that the total be increased from \$4,350 to \$4,590, the salary to be as follows: Superintendent, \$1,200; lineman, \$600; extra lineman, \$420; 3 trimmers, \$1,170; dynamo man, \$480; assistant, \$390; station man, \$320.

As soon as the report was read there were motions to adopt and by Kanoho to pass as in the bill. The Kanoho motion was lost and the report was then accepted.

REGISTRAR THRUM'S DOINGS.

The committee on the Bureau of Conveyances salaries reported in favor of the passage of the item as in the bill, \$4,710, saying that there should be the opportunity given for the head of the department to reward services, as men who have been longer at the work are worth more than new men. A letter from Mr. Thrum was read, showing the salaries paid.

Kumalae moved to reject the report, saying he had worked there three years, and that the head of the department did not pay his help the salaries provided by law. He said that \$75 was provided for his salary yet he received only \$60. He said that when he resigned a malihini was given the place at \$75. He said the head of the office did not pay the salaries as provided in the law of 1901 until the grand jury made an investigation. He argued also that the only way was to bind the registrar to a list of salaries which must be paid.

HARRIS FOR PROMOTIONS.

Harris argued that it was not good business policy to make certain salaries for the various places, but rather the chief should have the power to pay the men just what they are worth, suggesting that a new man at copying was not worth so much as a skilled and capable man. Long defended the report showing why it was wise to offer opportunity to young men.

Mr. Beckley said that so long as Mr. Thrum was at the head of the office there would be no justice for the clerks. He said it was an old story of how the clerks were underpaid, the balance of their salaries kept as realizations. He said if records were kept in the salary list would run into hundreds, for the white men would not copy Hawaiian deeds. The last legislature provided specific salaries yet the Registrar did not care a snap for that. He thought the legislators were only kakas and their opinions had no weight.

To get even with Kumalae and himself, Beckley said, Thrum discharged Nakuina, his step father, who had really run the office for twelve years. He declared that the majority of the people were Hawaiians and so it was not drawing the color line to look out for them. He declared there was enough talent in the country to run it, and there was no necessity to bring people here and give them places. He closed by asking the Hawaiians to reject the report, saying the day would come when the white men would be capable of taking the places of the Hawaiians, but while the House had the power they should use it.

GANDALL WANTS FACTS.

Gandall said that as a Representative from Kauai, he needed full information. He said in his case if he should seek work there he would not accept a place unless the salary was sufficient. Some one had said the clerks got a raise when they struck. He thought then it would be best to appropriate a lump sum, then all the clerks should strike immediately and together and have their wages raised in a rush. Gandall had the floor when the committee rose.

The Speaker announced that the conference committee on the expense bill would be appointed on Tuesday, to which day the Senate had adjourned. The House then went into recess.

WANT THE RECORDS BACK.

Upon reassembling Speaker Beckley said that it had come to his knowledge that the minutes of the regular session of the House had been called for by the courts. The minutes as submitted were

then the journal could not be completed and turned over to the Secretary in accordance with law. The stenographer had a great deal of work to do, he said, and the minutes were necessary. He therefore directed the clerk to communicate with the courts and see if it was not possible to secure the minutes.

In committee Gandall resumed and when informed as to the course of Thrum in drawing the pay and then appointing it he deprecated the course, but still thought there should be some differentiation of clerks.

HARRIS DISCLAIMS PREJUDICE.

Harris rose to a question of personal privilege saying that as a member of the House and of the committee the question as to who was employed there did not enter. He said that during his membership in the House he did not think he had acted or spoken in any way which would indicate feeling as between Hawaiian and haole. He said he came into the House representing Hawaiians as well as haoles and had striven to be fair throughout. He declared his best friends were Hawaiians and that the report made would have been the same had the employees been haoles.

Vida argued against the lump sum and wanted the matter sent back to the committee to have salaries specified. Long and Harris opposed this and Kumalae declared that there was no such officer as examiner employed. He said he favored rejecting the report of the committee and he was ready to submit a list of clerks with the proper salaries which they should receive.

KUMALAE HAS A PLAN.

The report was rejected and Kumalae then submitted his list of employees for the office as follows: Five copyists, one at \$50, two at \$75 and two at \$60; indexer, \$110; book clerk, \$50; four extra clerks at \$90, a total of \$4,560 for the half year. In support of his plan he spoke at length saying there was no such officer as examiner; that Thrum works only three hours a day; that there are many errors because of Thrum's failure to do his work. Kellinot said there seemed to be a grudge against the head of the office, and he thought the proper thing was to demand his resignation or if this could not be had then there should be no appropriation for registrar. Kumalae's amendment was adopted.

FEW FIGURES RAISED.

Kalama wanted to increase the salary of the Wailuku and Kahului water works from \$150 to \$600, but the House would not and went on passing items as in the bill until the park items came, when Pail wanted to know how many people were employed at Thomas and Emma Squares, and wanted a committee to investigate, and then wanted the salaries specified, one man at Emma and three at Thomas Square, \$40 each, to which the House agreed, the total being that in the bill, \$660.

On the question of public building guards, two men at \$50 a month each, Aylett wanted \$60 for each of the four guards which carried. Long moved to increase the salary of the mausoleum guards from \$250 to \$450. He said that the difference between the amount in the bill and that he asked was paid by the Kapoli Estate and if the people had any love for their allies they should provide for proper care of their resting place.

When the Fire Department was reached Kupihea wanted a special committee but Harris said he would submit the estimate of the chief engineer and move the item pass. The item was referred to the Oahu members. The Hilo item passed as in the bill, but the Wailuku item was referred to the Maui men.

FIGHT OVER PILOTS.

On the item "Salary of four pilots, \$6,600," Kumalae made a characteristic speech devoting most of it to the ills of the boat boys. He suggested that \$200 was the old salary and seemed sufficient. Harris in response said the great ships coming here were valuable and to handle them involved the greatest responsibility, and if there was danger through cheap men, the insurance rates would go up and the big ships would not come.

Vida moved to reduce the amount to \$5,400, saying the Fearless had reduced the amount of work to be done. The amendment was carried. The Hilo pilot was then cut from \$1,200 to \$1,000. The Kahului pilot was next up and a motion to cut from \$1,200 to \$1,000 brought up the Maui men and there was a hot fight by the men who were ready enough to cut down the Honolulu salary. But the House by the close vote of thirteen to twelve cut down the salary to the \$1,000 figure.

PILOT FOR MAHUKONA.

Pulua proposed \$150 for a pilot at Mahukona, saying a pilot is now working there for \$25 a month to bring in vessels. After a struggle the item was voted into the bill by thirteen to twelve.

Harris moved to reconsider item 174, the salary of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, and then the storm broke. Vida moved the committee rise and Harris made a hot fight, as that was his last chance to secure a reconsideration. The chair held the motion that the committee rise was privileged and the struggle was hot, but the

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

A communication from the House of Representatives, in reply to an inquiry as to its action on House bill No. 3, stated that action had been deferred until that day.

Third reading of the departmental appropriation bill for eighteen months beginning January 1, 1904, was the special order of the day.

Senator Dickey said it would save a day to the House to have the bill passed and sent down promptly.

Senator McCandless thought, as many members were absent, such an important bill should not be rushed. He moved the Senate adjourn until Tuesday.

THE COURT TROUBLE.

President Crabbe asked the mover to wait, as he had a statement to make. The previous day their clerk was summoned to the court with an order to bring the journals. He ordered the clerk not to take any papers over without consent of himself or the Senate, but the clerk was threatened with contempt proceedings and, fearing he might have to go to jail over night, produced the papers in court. The court wanted all of the journals, but it was impossible to furnish them. They were scattered about between clerk, printer, prothonotary, etc. He suggested that the clerk be allowed to produce in court the journal for any particular day required. It appeared they wanted all reports and proceedings bearing on the case. They were fighting the County Act.

Senator Dickey held that the journals of the regular session were out of their hands entirely. The clerk under a subpoena of court would have to produce them. To the suggestion of Senator McCandless, that the journals be in the hands of the president, he answered: "They are in the hands of the president and other officers of the regular session. We have nothing to do with the matter."

SEEMING PREDICAMENT.

Senator McCandless deprecated having the journals tied up as evidence in court, when the law required them to be in the hands of the Secretary of the Territory within thirty days of the close of the regular session.

"No," the president explained; "the clerk can take them right back." He went on to say that the journals were not complete, the copies having not yet been compared.

ORGANIC ACT VIOLATED.

Senator Achi contended that the Senate had nothing to say about it. The journals were in the hands of the president and clerk, who had possession of them. Not only that, but he claimed that the president and clerk, by not hurrying up, had caused the Organic Act to be violated.

Senator Cecil Brown—"What is the penalty?" Senator Achi—"I do not say there is a penalty, but it is a command that the journal shall be in the hands of the Secretary of the Territory within thirty days. I would advise the president not to disobey the order of the court. We are not called here for this purpose, but to pass appropriation bills. I raise the point of order that any talk about the journals of the regular session is out of order."

President Crabbe—"Thank you."

SETTLED WEATHER.

A calm that could have been siled with a cake knife ensued.

Senator McCandless broke the stillness by moving that the third reading of Senate bill No. 9 be deferred until Tuesday next. When Senator Dickey asked why not Monday, the mover with a laugh harked back to the point of order said the clerk was ordered to appear in court on Monday. The motion carried.

WANTS A VACATION.

Senator Achi desired to move that the House be requested to allow the Senate to take a vacation of one week after passing the pending bill. There was no use in meeting day after day, waiting for business from the House.

Senator Cecil Brown—"Where do you want to go, to Kona?"

Senator Achi—"I want to do some work." He deferred his motion until Tuesday.

At 10:30 the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Yesterday's session of the House of Representatives lasting until noon was entirely occupied with the third reading of the Tax bureau appropriation bill, which carries \$1000 and was passed, and the third reading of the bill making appropriations for back bills of the Government, which did not come to a vote on its passage. Most of the time on the latter bill, outside of its reading by the clerk, was taken up with a successful fight for restoring to the bill the item of \$2000 for the expenses of Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd's trip to Washington.

There was no session of the Senate, it being adjourned from Friday till Tuesday.

IN THE HOUSE.

Senate bill No. 11, appropriating \$1,000 for the Tax bureau, passed third reading by the affirmative votes of the 21 members present.

BOYD'S TRIP.

The unpaid bills act having been read a third time, Lewis moved to insert \$2000 for the expenses of Commissioner Boyd's trip to Washington.

Long seconded the motion and argued that Boyd was sent by order of the Executive Council to protect his department. He spoke of the work done by Boyd at Washington as having been effective. It caused a Congressional committee to defer action on Hawaiian land matters.

Greenwell moved in amendment to make the amount \$1500. The itemized account gave over \$1000 for hotel expenses and \$347 for incidentals. It appeared as an expensive trip, but he was willing to allow \$1500.

Vida said if anything was to go in, let it be the whole \$2000. If he was sent lawfully on public business he should travel like a prince and was entitled to every dollar asked, the speaker ironically concluded. Kellinot raised the point of order,

Knudsen, that the amendment was not in order since the item was not in the bill.

Paele supported the proposed reduction because there was no law authorizing the commissioner to go to Washington. They had a Delegate to Congress to look after the Territory's interests. It was through Boyd's forts at Washington that the petition of natives and others to have lands devoted to homesteads was defeated.

Kanoho said the House by majority vote on second reading had struck out the bill because the commissioner was sent by the Executive Council to work over the head of the Delegate. He had prevented the division of land among the people in 40 and 80 acre homesteads. As a member of the Legislature of 1901, Kanoho recalled the fact that no appropriation was made for any such mission to Washington. Outside of the House he had been regarded as partial to his race because he voted to maintain Treasurer Kepoika's salary against reduction, but now he was opposing this proposed vote to money to a native official because it was contrary to law. Yesterday the pay of guards on Molokai was refused on the same principle. In 1901 they appointed the present Speaker of the House to meet President McKinley on the mainland, but instead of appropriating public money for his expenses they paid them out of their own pockets. The Executive Council had no authority for sending Boyd to Washington and no benefit had resulted from his trip. Were they there to ratify the illegal acts of the Executive Council? They were not there to nod assent to the doings of the Executive Council like Chinese, but to protect the rights of the people. The Commissioner knew the law, but chose to break it at command of the Council. A message had just been sent to him asking him to support this item, but if he stood alone he should vote against it because it was contrary to law.

Lewis endeavored to show benefits that accrued from Boyd's trip, the first being the retention of \$100,000 in the treasury which otherwise would have been sent to the mainland. Vida asked him if the calling of tow or three men into a room to bid privately on 20 or 30 lots in Lualualei was a part of the benefits. The speaker went on to say that lands were available for those who took the trouble to ask for them in the right way. He and others did not have any difficulty. The great trouble was lack of roads to homestead lands.

After remarks by Gandall in support of the item, the motion to insert it carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Aylett, Chillingworth, Gandall, Hala, Harris, Kalama, Kealawa, Kellinot, Lewis, Long, Nakaleka, Pail, Pulua and Wright—14.

Noes—Damien, Fernandez, Greenwell, Kanoho, Kou, Kupihea, Olli, Paele, Purdy and Vida—10.

DEATH OF JANITOR.

Vice Speaker Knudsen, on a motion to adjourn, informed the House of the death of the janitor. An appointment to fill the vacancy was deferred till Monday.

The passage of the bill pending, the House adjourned about noon until 10 o'clock Monday.

FRIENDS OF YOUTH HOLD A MEETING

The last monthly meeting of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association before the vacation was held yesterday at the rooms of the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. C. M. Hyde the president presiding. After the opening prayer and the secretary's report, the treasurer reported as follows: Received \$147.60 disbursed \$79.75, on hand in the Savings Bank \$350.00 and in cash \$327.85. Mrs. S. M. Damon, chairman of the Ways and Means committee, reported several generous donations during the month from visitors and also from the plays given at the Schaefer home. There is no form of charitable work which is done in these Islands that appeals more to the hearts of the people at home and tourists than this beautiful work among the children of all nationalities who play in our streets.

The reports from each school were then given. Chicken pox has been prevalent in some of the schools and lessened the attendance during the past month. There have also been some cases of the dengue and whooping cough. A very successful Mother's meeting was held at the Kawaiahao Kindergarten at which thirty mothers were present. They were Portuguese, Hawaiian and Japanese. Mrs. Thompson gave them a very valuable talk on the care of children which was fully understood and appreciated by most of the women present.

The secretary was instructed to send a hearty vote of thanks to Capt. Berger and the band for the concerts given the children of kindergartens. Nothing during the year is more enjoyed by the children than these band concerts. A letter of thanks was also sent to Miss Cross of the Castle Kindergarten for her instruction in physical culture to the kindergarten assistants.

The directors and assistants of the kindergartens give an entertainment to the patrons of the Association this evening in the Kawaiahao Kindergarten. A pleasant time is anticipated.

There was no report from the Ways and Means Committee of the Castle Home, but the treasurer reported great shortage of funds. There is not sufficient money to meet the expenses of the coming month.

This fact should appeal to the community for the Castle Home is doing for unfortunate children what Christian homes are doing for their unfortunate brothers and sisters, training them up to be good and useful citizens of this territory. Requisite funds should not be lacking for this worthy institution. Two new children were admitted to the Home.

The Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association was called upon at this meeting to accept the resignation of its president, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, who has held the office since the

TRANSITION PRISONERS MUST DON PRISON GARB

There are a half dozen badly disappointed prisoners in Oahu prison. These are the men who expected to be released through the instrumentality of Judge Gear, and who now will have to serve out their sentences. That isn't the worst of it either. Since Gear ordered their release more than a year ago, the convicts affected have not been compelled to work, nor have they worn the striped uniform, the common garb of all other felons. They have in fact been having an easy time of it, as they were not treated as prisoners undergoing sentence, but only as men held for trial. It might be held too that they were not serving their sentences during the year, and another year may be added to the term of their imprisonment, but this isn't at all probable.

At any rate the decision of the United States Supreme Court has left some of the transition period prisoners in anything but a happy frame of mind, and they are sorry they ever saw the attorneys who promised to get them off, and who also got all the money they had in exchange for the promises.

The number of prisoners who would have been released by the order of Judge Gear, but for the appeal in the United States court has dwindled down materially since the trouble started originally. The terms of some of them have expired, one actually escaped, while some of them did not call upon Judge Gear for help, taking Warden Henry's advice in the matter. Only one man actually escaped punishment through Judge Gear's efforts. This was Goto, a Japanese who was serving a life sentence for burglary. He was ordered released by Judge Gear, but was rearrested, and finally when the Attorney General was forced to secure new indictments the grand jury failed to indict Goto as the witnesses against him had disappeared since his first conviction. He is now said to be in Japan.

Since the first writ of habeas corpus was sued out in these transition cases, the following prisoners have been discharged through expiration of their sentences: Ben. Kupihea, sentenced March 3, 1899, to three years for rape; Lun Kon, larceny, sentenced to eighteen months on March 18, 1900; Hainada, burglary, sentenced April 5, 1899, for three years; Leen Lang, sentenced October 18, 1898 to four years for larceny; Chow Yuen Toon, sentenced March 5, 1900 to two years for assault with deadly weapon; Nalopi, sentenced May 8, 1900 for two years for malicious burning; and Anne Sang, sentenced October 18, 1898, for four years for larceny.

The men who are still in prison and who will have to remain there, with the date of sentence and term of imprisonment are:

May 22, 1899, Ihara Ichigoro, murder 1st degree, Honolulu, hang, commuted life.

May 22, 1899, Osaki Mankichi, manslaughter 1st degree, Honolulu, 20 years.

May 22, 1899, Chida Manzaboro, manslaughter 1st degree, Honolulu, 20 years.

May 22, 1899, Yamane Nenchi, manslaughter 2nd and 3rd degrees, Honolulu, 15 years.

August 10, 1899, Geo. Wade, murder 2nd degree, Honolulu, life.

August 15, 1899, Genji, assault with deadly weapon, Honolulu, \$100 fine and 7 years.

December 9, 1899, Yong Lock Nee, murder 2nd degree, Maui, life.

May 14, 1900, Kaluna, burglary 1st degree, Honolulu, 15 years.

May 25, 1900, Wm. Ester, manslaughter 1st degree, Honolulu, 20 years.

June 8, 1900, Lono Opio, rape, Maui, 4 years.

June 12, 1899, Ah Quong, rape, Hawaii, life.

January 12, 1899, Wong Cheung Hung, manslaughter 2nd degree, Hawaii, 10 years.

April 8, 1899, Huekoni alias Kaie, burglary 2nd degree, Hawaii, 5 years.

October 6, 1899, Hanale Napuupahce, murder 2nd degree, Hawaii, 20 years.

October 18, 1898, Lo On Pau, burglary 2nd degree, Hawaii, 12 years.

July 13, 1899, Makiha Katsatara, manslaughter 2nd degree, Hawaii, 7 years.

Of the above only Ihara, Mankichi, Chida, Yamane, Geo. Wade, Kaluna, Wm. Ester and Quong had been ordered released upon a writ of habeas corpus. The Japanese and Ester are the only prisoners who are working, though all have discarded the stripes. "They might have had an action for damages against me if they had been confined as felons and then the order for their release confirmed," said Warden Henry yesterday. "As soon as the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Osaki Mankichi case arrives they will don their prison garb again and all of them will be put to work. Two of these prisoners are at work now, one in the laundry and the other in the tailoring shop. They requested work though, and I have an agreement with them in writing."

WANT TO PREVENT CARTER FROM BEING GOVERNOR

Want of confidence votes promise to be resumed in the lower House. It became the property of several persons yesterday that some members of the opposition to the governor, intended to attack Secretary George R. Carter, in the matter of his prospective elevation to the post now occupied by Governor Dole, and the following resolution was dug up as the means to be employed by those who oppose him, to scotch his ambition, if he has any in that direction.

The rumor had it that the resolution was to be offered and passed yesterday, but the club session was given over almost entirely to Thrum, with a few digs at pilots and others. The session passed without incident, and the men who prepared the mine for the Secretary did not have a chance to spring it. The proposed attack is this:

WHEREAS, it is commonly reported and generally believed that the President of the United States has under consideration the appointment of George R. Carter, now Secretary of this Territory, to succeed Hon. S. B. Dole, as Governor, upon the expiration of the latter's term of office; and

WHEREAS, in order to promote the political peace and the business prosperity of the Territory, there should be appointed as Governor a man possessing an even temperament and sound judgment, and who is not an active factionist; and

WHEREAS, Secretary Carter is excitable and intollerant, and is an offensive factionist; therefore

RESOLVED: That it is the sense of this House that the appointment of Secretary George R. Carter as Governor would result in increased factional and partisan strife, and would not be acceptable to the people.

RESOLVED: That the Clerk be and is hereby directed to send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States.

Father Valentine Laid Up.

was a very general expression of regret at this necessary action, and also of appreciation of the faithful, wise and efficient leadership of Mrs. Hyde. A large share of the success of the Association is due directly to her. The wisdom, tact and breadth of view with which she has met and solved the problems of the growing work have been notable and her place will be difficult to fill. The Association wishes her Godspeed wherever her duty may lead her.

Rev. Father Valentine is laid up at Johnson's sanatorium on account of an injury sustained to his foot. Several years ago the popular priest, who was secretary to the late Bishop Robert, met with an accident, and of late he has been compelled to use his foot so much that the old trouble has been renewed. He is suffering a great deal and it may be several weeks before he will be able to be up and around again.

MATTOX IS WHIPPED IN FIRST ROUND

Main Boxing Event Chief Failure of Evening.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Honolulu was made sorrowful at short warning last night, when the man hailing therefrom was knocked out in the first round of what had been announced as a ten-round contest. The victor was Joe Millet, of San Francisco, and the vanquished Tom Mattox of Honolulu, as introduced to a fair-sized audience by the referee.

It was bluff, bang and break away for five fistic events at the Orpheum, with the referee in the majority of them joining the hardest work. Although the buyers of tickets had nothing but a sensational fifteen seconds or so for what they anticipated as their money's worth in chief, they had some compensation in the preliminary bouts. Especially were they repaid when Young Hawaii gave a cyclonic exhibition of pluck and skill, bearing away the laurel wreath of a cleverly won finish with a whole round to spare.

Jess Woods, of Whitman & Co.'s sporting department, was referee of the evening, and Larry Dee timekeeper. There was free play of enthusiasm from partners of the backers in every instance, but with an utter absence of rough or even unkind words in the crises of stimulation and applause. "Give it to him, Bill," or "Now's your time, Ernest," was the strongest expression one heard.

HEINE-VAN GIESEN.

The first encounter was a four-round one, with clean breakaway agreed, between Ernest Heine and Frank Van Giesen, two youthful sparring. As Heine curved forward in his chair he looked anything but the equal in physique of his opponent, sitting erect with spread-eagle limbs opposite, but the trial proved a contradiction of appearances.

In the first round Heine started vigorously on the aggressive. Van Giesen ducked under and came out with a delivery of a smart body blow, but got some warm facers in return. Before the round ended Van Giesen looked worried and his heavily dealt blows generally failed in reach.

Heine was getting it in the ribs but coming back quickly in Van's face, and the round was almost a wrestling match with clinches. In the third Heine made more fighting of it. Van Giesen struck hard but blindly. When occasionally he kept eyes front Heine had to be busy though he never lost his pins for a moment. Van Giesen went down once and was up in an instant only to receive a smack on the shoulder. Heine opened and closed the fourth round with effective facial polishing, though both fought it through gamely.

Referee Woods awarded the fight to Heine on points. Nobody was badly hurt.

VIERRA-ANDERSON.

Vierra, a local Portuguese, and Anderson, a U. S. soldier, came next with a similar match to the first. The soldier displayed quick action in the first round, getting in first work on face and body, but the Portuguese soon revealed a cleverness and dash that seemed to catch the favor of the house. He fought Anderson to the ropes just before the gong sounded.

In the second the soldier was pressed home again and again. He came mightily close to landing a swinger on the jaw of his antagonist which would have dimmed local talent a bit. After a few clinching spasms in the third Anderson got in a few swats on Vierra's countenance, but again was beaten back to the ropes. Vierra responded to a spent drive with a face stinger and then forced the fight to the soldier's corner. Both were feeble at the gong.

After some light work in the fourth Vierra did some quick smashing. He drove Anderson to the corner and on next breakaway doored him. The soldier was up in six seconds and got in a whack on the back of Vierra's head just before the bell rang.

Decision for Vierra.

KAMINSKY-HARRIS.

Kaminsky, another army man, and Harris, the well-known colored pugilist, purported to fight a four-rounder which was declared a draw. It was more a game of dodge and clinch than a boxing match. There was not a decisive looking moment in it and in the second round the referee spilled over the footlights. "Gentlemen, if these men don't fight I'll disqualify them." When the referee corrected the play in the third, Harris made a fine burst of indignation—condemning things and trying to pull off his gloves.

THE GEM BATTLE.

When Soldier Latham and Bill Huehue were announced for a four round contest, much interest was manifested but more on account of the gameness of the little young Hawaiian, who dared to face a sturdy son of Mars from the outside world. The battle that ensued was an agreeable surprise. It was the premier event of the evening. Huehue sailed in lively at the start. The soldier responded with vigor, getting back a stinger in the native's face which seemed for a little to turn the tide of battle. Huehue was brave in taking his chances of his received and his speedy action paid everything back with interest. In the second the soldier got in some hard body swipes, but the native exhibited lightning recovery and forced a retreat of his adversary. There were half a dozen hot

exchanges in the face but Huehue was pressing Latham hard at the end.

Huehue opened the third with a terrific left-hander on Latham's jaw, then chased his quarry to the ropes with thwack after thwack. In the next business meet the soldier went down and got up to fight but was bowled over again with a straight drive under the jaw. He was counted out, but the gong sounded before the tenth second. Latham rose feebly for the fourth, but thought best to withdraw from the ring.

The young Hawaiian victor revealed wonderful talent as well as style. He has a biting, corker-like delivery. In maneuvering his upper arm seems to half revolve in the shoulder socket, and he carries himself with a light sort of hula-hula gait which is not ungraceful.

MAIN EVENT HUMBLED.

The event advertised as the chief one would have put a damper on fistic in Honolulu for some time to come had it been pulled off as the first instead of the last of the evening.

Mattox came up smiling and there was, say, a minute of feinting. The next minute Millet was being called on not to be in too much of a hurry about finishing, but give the callers something for their money.

After being thrashed across the ring, Mattox was still smilingly game, but when the fight drove him to the opposite side all at once he was laid out. It was just ten seconds before Dee would have hit the gong when it happened. A swinging blow in the jaw did it.

Mattox was borne limp to his corner and supported in the chair, but was so helpless that the time was half counted up before he was got there. The audience broke up immediately.

Before the last event it was announced that Kid Delisle challenged Bill Huehue.

PROVES TO BE MURDER

Jap Mistaken for an Enemy Dies in Hospital.

Katataka Muira, the Japanese who was picked up on Queen street Friday night with a bullet in his back, died very unexpectedly at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The affair is even more mysterious now that it has developed into a case of murder, and the police are bending every energy to find the person who fired the fatal shot.

Muira, according to his ante mortem statement to Officer McDuffie, was walking alone on Queen street near Fort about 7:30 o'clock Friday evening, being on his way to town from Kakaako where he had been at his room in the Magoon block. He occupies a room with another Japanese who is employed on the Kinau. This man's name is Isuma or Tenaka and he did not arrive in the city until yesterday, so he is eliminated entirely from the search of the police. Muira told McDuffie that he was walking along very quietly when he felt a stinging sensation in his back. He thought that he had been shot and turned but could see no one. He said he had not been quarreling with any one, that he had no enemies so far as he knew, and was at a loss to understand why any one should want to shoot him. He was inclined to the belief that the bullet which struck him was intended for some one else. The bullet, which was extracted, was found to be from a twenty-two calibre revolver.

The police have absolutely nothing to work upon in the case. No one saw the man when he was hit, and as far as could be learned yesterday there was no one in the immediate vicinity when the crime was committed.

Sheriff Chillingworth summoned a coroner's jury yesterday which viewed the remains at the morgue. The jury will meet again at noon tomorrow to hear evidence as to the cause of the death of the man.

Muira was employed on the Mauna Loa and was about thirty years of age. A friend came to claim the remains yesterday, but so far no relatives have turned up.

COL. FITCH GOING TO TONOPAH MINES

On Tuesday's steamer Col. Thomas Fitch will leave Hawaii to settle elsewhere. He and Mrs. Fitch are dismantling their rooms at the Moana Hotel and the Colonel is packing up his law library. They are bound for Tonopah, Nevada, the newest, liveliest and most promising of all mining camps.

Tonopah bids fair to beat the Comstock. Under a vast cap of lava, forty feet thick, a tenderfoot found pay ore. Prospects all over the region developed sudden riches. Since the opening of spring 5000 people have settled in Tonopah, the place has electric lights, will soon have a railroad and will need Tom. And so the most picturesque of Honolulu's boom acquisitions, the genial, story-telling, inimitable man of the silver tongue will go. Those who know him best can spare him least.

"I tell you," said the Colonel yesterday, "the mining fever is in my blood. I can't hear of a new camp without my pulses responding. So I'm going home. I want to be where every other man will give me a whack on the back and say: 'Come along, you d—d old rascal.' Here things are too decorous. You have all the virtues and none of the mitigating vices of the sewing society."

The Colonel will return in September to try some cases for which he has had retainers, but after that Honolulu will be only a solemn memory to him.

DREIER AND HIS HOPEFUL

Lively Times Last Night for the Police.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A rattling telephone call for help aroused the Police Station at eleven p. m. It came from up Beretania street near where August Dreier lives. It said that an insane man with a gun was terrorizing the neighborhood and the police must hurry or blood would flow. The police hurried indeed and when they got there they found August Dreier, nearly spent of breath and with a huge revolver in his hand chasing his hopeful son around the block. From the Dreier house a shrill feminine voice shouted "Owgooste, Owgooste!" In the street was a hack in which the driver and a native girl were laughing uproariously.

Officer McDuffie headed August off and caught the boy, who was taken to the station where he told his story. "I sent for a hack," he said, "so I could take a ride with a girl I knew. We drove up near my house and I got out to get the girl something to eat and drink. I slid into the house by the back way and copped a bottle of beer and a can of sardines. I also took along a can-opener. The old lady heard the hack stop in front of the house I guess. Anyhow she looked out and got next. Then she woke up the old man and he got his gun and came out in his pajamas. I had nothing but the can-opener and it was in my pistol pocket. When the old man played up with his gun I drew the can-opener on him, thrust it in his face and said 'Ps-ss-t!' He jumped four feet backwards and five feet sideways all at once and then came for me with a warwhoop. I ran and dodged all over the place but he kept after me shouting: 'Vat iss! Vat iss!' You know the old man is pretty stocky and I didn't think he could run so well. I made up my mind that if I ever got out alive I would enter him for the 11th of June races."

The police questioned young Dreier closely and concluded to let him go if he would promise not to go home that night. The young man demurred. He said he wanted bondsmen and mentioned Judge Humphreys as his next friend. But the police wouldn't call the Judge and the young man finally left, not forgetting before he went to call for his hack again.

WAR BULLETIN NO. 1.

At one o'clock this morning August Dreier, driven by a servant, arrived in his carriage at the Police Station. The junior Dreier had been home and stirred things up again. "I was mine bed in," said Mr. Dreier, "ven in my ear a shaking of the window came. I looked and saw dot worthless poy pointing somedings at my bet and saying, 'Sharley Shillingsworth, Sharley Shillingsworth come here ven I shoot him at.' You was come mit me and arrest both dot poy and Sharley Shillingsworth."

It appears that the hopeful son had gone home, found his father reading in bed and after shaking the window to attract his attention, had pointed the can-opener at him and threatened to shoot. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was, of course, nowhere near but Dreier, Jr., made out that he was and brought the old gentleman down town in a high rage at the officer who could not get his son in crime.

On the whole it was a great night.

NEGRO CONVICT MAKES A BREAK FOR LIBERTY

Grant Snow, one of the gang of burglars which terrorized the residence portion of Honolulu a few months ago, attempted to escape from the chain gang yesterday afternoon and was shot for his pains. Snow is serving a twelve years' sentence for burglary in the first degree.

Yesterday he was taken, together with thirty-six other prisoners, to work in the Makiki quarry as usual. Snow didn't appear to be meditating escape while at work during the day, and the guards were not prepared, when, upon the return to the city about four o'clock, Snow leaped the fence on the Punchbowl road and disappeared into a grape arbor. Snow entered the first yard he came to, evidently thinking that the numerous cottages in the vicinity would deter the police from shooting. The guards gave immediate chase firing as they went. One shot from a revolver in the hands of either Cockett or Morris struck Grant, and the negro gave up. He had got away about a hundred yards when struck by the bullet. The leaden missile inflicted quite a severe scalp wound plunging furrows on the top of the head and eight or ten stitches were required to repair the damage. No one else attempted to join the burglar and it was no doubt a sudden thought on his part, the curve in the road and the many houses with their thick grape vines affording him a fine chance to hide.

Snow was one of a trio of burglars which robbed many places in Honolulu during the month of January and February last. He was found guilty of entering the home of "Russian Frank" and stealing a bottle of whiskey and twenty-five dollars in gold and was sentenced by Judge De Bolt to twelve years at hard labor. He was also indicted for the robbery of the residence of Adolph Knust, the old German who has been in the courts frequently on the charge of illicit distilling. Snow claimed that he was innocent of all the charges, but when his confederates, who had been previously convicted turned against him he had no hope, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty within a few minutes. Snow is a negro thirty-five years of age, and came here from Australia only a few months before his arrest. He is known among his pals as the "Australian Kangaroo." He claims to have a wife here. The wound received by Snow was not serious and he will probably be able to go to work again within a few days.

BROWN WINS FIRST BLOOD

The First National Bank Case Decided.

Cecil Brown and colleagues were given the decision by Judge De Bolt at noon yesterday, against the Summers-Macfarlane combination in the First National Bank controversy. An appeal was noted.

There was argument all morning by J. A. Magoon for the contestants of last year's election of directors and A. Lewis, with Cecil Brown in person, for the respondents. After allowing the bill to be amended, the court dismissed the amended bill. In rendering his decision Judge De Bolt made remarks that he admitted might be unusual, but he thought it was the duty of a court not only to dispose of cases but to inculcate justice.

He said that the officials of a corporation were in a way public officials and suggested that in their business relations one with the other it would be well for the reputation of the corporation and its stockholders as well as for the community in general if matters were conducted in a calm, dispassionate manner. He hoped that at the approaching election common sense would give place to the splitting of technicalities.

In view of the coming election of officers in July it would seem idle and useless to proceed to determine the various points involved in the case. Judge De Bolt said that he felt it would be best for all concerned, the officers and stockholders of the Bank, as well as the public in general, that the demurrer should be sustained. He thought that if heat and passion were laid aside in the conduct of the bank's affairs it would be better for the standing of the corporation.

COURT NOTES.

Points for defendant Marion Reed Austin on demurrer to the bill for foreclosure of mortgage against herself and husband, Herbert C. Austin, by George F. Benton have been filed. There are two main objections to the bill. The first is that the mortgage was not executed by the husband of the mortgagor, in the manner prescribed by statute. In the second place it is contended that the bill does not show such default in performance of conditions as to entitle the mortgagee to foreclose. On the first point it is set forth that, in the mortgage, the law was not observed which prescribes that no sale or mortgage of a married woman's real estate shall be valid without the written consent of her husband.

D. L. Akwai, administrator of the estate of Yoe Sou, deceased, has filed an inventory showing a fourth interest in the Hip Chong Company, an undetermined interest in fire claim award 1256 for \$2,750, and the ownership of fire claim award 3170 for \$72 net.

George Chalmers petitions that he be appointed guardian of his nine minor children, who have property in their own right within this jurisdiction.

NOTES FROM EWA.

Ewa Mill will turn out this year something over 34,000 tons. This will be 4,000 over the manager's estimate. They are doing better work in the mill this year than ever before. The

total losses will be less than has ever happened in a nine-reeler mill.

D. B. Murdoch leaves Ewa the end of July to become auditor for Alexander & Baldwin. Mr. Murdoch has been head bookkeeper at this plantation for over eleven years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch will be greatly missed.

Mr. May will succeed Mr. Murdoch as head bookkeeper. Billy Johnson will take Mr. May's place.

Tom O'Dowda head sugar boiler, is going to make a trip to "Old Ireland" this year. He has not been home in twenty-five years.

Funeral of Edwin R. Newman.

The funeral of the late Edwin Rodman Newman, which occurred yesterday afternoon at the home of W. W. Hall, was one of the saddest which Honolulu has seen for a long time. A little gathering of old friends surrounded the widow and her son, who sat near the head of the flower-strewn casket, bowed and broken by their sudden bereavement.

The services were conducted by Canon Mackintosh of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and as the solemn words of the prayer book in comfort of the widow and the fatherless were read, the minister himself faltered and could read no more. After the prayer, the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," was sung and the bearers carried the casket to the hearse.

It had been the first purpose to bury the remains here, but a cablegram from Ithaca led to a change of plan and the body will be cremated for transportation East.

Mrs. Newman is bearing up bravely and is having the tenderest of care from Mr. and Mrs. Hall, at whose place the Newmans lived ten years ago. She and her children will soon return to Ithaca, New York.

AMERICAN IDEA OR NOT

Interesting Colloquy Between Bench and Bar.

In the County Act case argument, Mr. McClanahan for the respondent claimed that the act was in violation of the Organic Act by its creation of the Board of Public Institutions. He hung the changes upon the provision of Section 80 of the Organic Act, that the Governor shall appoint all boards of a public character.

Judge Gear asked him one time what was the use of creating counties, if their government was under control of the Territorial executive.

Mr. McClanahan was not prepared to answer that question, to go into the utilities. It might be harmonious with the Congressional view and inharmonious with the American view of county government.

"The court will take the American view," Judge Gear remarked.

Mr. McClanahan hoped the court's view would be the American view. In answer to a query, he said the American view to him was that obtained by those of them who had lived under and participated in the American system. "All boards of a public character hereafter created by law shall be appointed by the Governor," he declared was the dictum of the Organic Act which could not be evaded. That was the Congressional view of the form of government suitable for these islands. It might be a new American view. Congress in its wisdom considered the conditions in Hawaii and knew what it was about, and it placed all boards to be created by law in the future—whether county boards or otherwise—under the control of the Territorial Government.

He spoke of the element of taxation in government and said Congress had provided for taxation boards in Hawaii to be appointed by the Governor. Why these provisions were made they did not know, but it was all done in the wisdom of Congress.

MIGHT ACCEPT ISLAND IDEAS.

Congress was dealing here with an organized form of government and it might be that Congress thought best to follow, in some measure, the established ideas of the Hawaiian Islands. Judge Gear said if Congress intended to retain centralization ideas here, it never would have provided for county government. The history of the past 125 years taught that county government was government by the people.

Mr. McClanahan replied that counties might be formed without the election of governing boards.

Judge Gear said the method of American county government was the election of public officers by the people.

Mr. McClanahan claimed that Congress provided for county government here under restrictions of the Organic Act. Answering a question of the court as to Congress choosing monarchical over republican methods, counsel repeated that Congress provided restrictions in the Organic Act intended to regulate county government.

Judge Gear asked why it said "boards of a public character?"

Mr. McClanahan responded that this was a matter of construction which he would not venture to discuss. What he did claim was that Congress directed that all such boards should be appointed by the Governor. There might be many other kinds of boards. What were meant were boards having no private functions.

Mr. McClanahan was allowed to reserve argument on the answer that the County Act as signed by the Governor never legally passed the Legislature.

Attorney-General Andrews only began his reply just before adjournment Friday evening and will have the floor tomorrow.

The twenty-two States mentioned in a previous report go behind the certification of laws and inquire into the manner of their passage.

YACHTSMEN DANCE AT PENINSULA

First Reception by the Club a Success.

Under a cloud of flags of all sorts, in the new pavilion at the very point of the Peninsula, the Hawaii Yacht Club entertained the ladies of their membership and affiliation, and their friends in general, last evening. It was the first event of the kind for the club and its entire success was so pronounced as to lead to the belief that in the future the name of the club will be a synonym for a good time, whenever it may be used.

It was the first time the new location of the entertainment place at the extreme of the point has been used, and the impression created by the pavilion, the surroundings and the decorations was of the very best. The night was made to order for the dancers, the visitors on the yachts and the many who went simply to see and enjoy, and when at last, after the whirl of the music of the quintette club and the band, a supper and an ice, the homeward voyage was taken by the majority. It was with the feeling that the affair had been all that was promised and more.

The crowd went down by the special train leaving at 8 o'clock, and upon arrival, after a trip which was full of enjoyment, for the breezes, the moonlight and the music combined to make its perfection, the visitors found a scene of beauty awaiting them. The train carried its human freight to the water's edge, and in front of them they found the yachts of the fleet trimmed and illuminated, and the dancing house transformed by myriad flags. The decorations were of the utmost beauty. The ceiling of the pavilion was hidden in a maze of color, imparted by the signal flags of the yachts and the banners from the jockers of their owners. The central position was given to the pennant of the club, whose depending triangle of red, with the blue circle in which is placed a white star, set the note for the other decorations.

Every signal known to sailor men was flying, each letter of the code was called out in the mass of color, and the private signals and name flags of the vessels in the fleet, were combined to make the embellishments of the place purely nautical. The lights installed made the place as bright as day, and a new colored light flash, which was the idea of Commodore Macfarlane, added to the brightness and the dazzling color scheme. The pavilion was given over to dancing except two corners, in one of which the music stand was placed, while the other was used as the refreshment booth, from which the dancers were served lemonade during the evening and towards its close ices and varied refreshments.

The principal attraction in the offing was the yacht La Paloma, the flagship of the fleet, which had its rail outlined by colored lanterns and the usual lights were carried aloft. Astern of the flagship, which lay midway between the two docks, in front of the pavilion, was the vessel of the Elks, which was adorned with Japanese lanterns, and there the men who went down for the trip and others who were passengers by the train and found time to visit the craft, were entertained. Above lay The Ark, where open house was kept, and which was ablaze with colored lights. In addition to the parties which visited these ships, there were launch parties on the loch during the evening, many of them in fact, and all who wished were thus given an opportunity to enjoy the view from the water of the illuminations.

The dancing was general and the evening, until the departure of the returning train, after 11 o'clock, was enjoyed by all. The party was one of white, the men as a rule being in sailor-trim, and the ladies wearing gowns fitted for going out on the boats.

Commodore Macfarlane, with the other officers of the club, acted as the hosts of the evening, and contributed to the perfection of its enjoyment.

The yacht races will take place this morning and many persons enjoyed the hospitality of the boats and Peninsula friends to be on hand when the start is made.

CRABBE READY TO TESTIFY

President Clarence Crabbe of the Senate said last evening that he had been misquoted as to his advice to Clerk Savidge of that body. He said that he advised Mr. Savidge to obey the summons of the court to testify, and that if he should be summoned, and the hour at which he was called was one when his absence from the Senate would not in any way interfere with its work, and consequently incommode fourteen other members of the body, he would feel it his duty as a citizen to appear in any court which might summon him as a witness.

The County Act Case.

It was mostly forensic proceedings in the County Act mandamus case yesterday. There was a contest in the morning over the admission of evidence from H. P. Thiele, stenographer of the House of Representatives. It was admitted under exceptions noted by Attorney-General Andrews. The most of the morning was taken up by the argument of Mr. McClanahan.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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TUESDAY : : : JUNE 9

LEGISLATURES AND CREDIT.

Apropos of Hawaiian bonds, P. C. Jones made the remark yesterday that this Territory cannot hope for much credit abroad until it gets a responsible Legislature at home. Local financiers generally take the same view. The moral quality in a loan is always significant and whenever a lender is asked to invest in the securities of a State or Territory he looks behind them at the law-making power. Is it intelligent? Is it honest? Is it fair-minded? And with a sense of responsibility? If not—if, on the contrary, it gives no weight to public obligations and much to private gain, and if its attitude is hostile to vested interests—the money-lender simply looks for another customer.

Legislatures composed, in large degree, of the worst or least capable elements of the community are as damaging in their way as drouths or pestilences. In point of self-interest, a Legislature ought to comprise the best available men. No man is too good in the higher elements of citizenship to serve in the law-making body of a State or Territory. In the legislator the duty of self-government reposes and there is no higher duty anywhere. But it is one which calls for education, natural ability, good instincts and a trained mind. To think out a law which will bring the greatest good to the greatest number, to frame it so that it will be constitutional, to save it from bad amendments and to guide it to the Governor's desk and commend it to the Executive mind—these are what a legislator is called upon to do. If he does not know how he is likely to fall into the hands of designing men or to blunder into the quicksands, in either case to disappoint the hopes of those who elected him. And once in the power of bad men, or in following his own bent, he may easily take a course, as in the case of those who voted against the fulfillment of Territorial contracts in the present Legislature, which is certain to impair the public credit and bring his own name into disrepute.

Thus one of the direct needs we have is that of a responsible law-making body. The material for it cannot be found among hackmen, bartenders, politicians, roustabouts and peanut peddlers; it must be looked for in the commercial houses, law-offices, real estate and trust offices, at the benches where skilled and thoughtful artisans are employed, among the class known to all as "good citizens." Of such was the Advisory Council of the Provisional Government, which was the ablest and cleanest Legislature Hawaii ever had. And of such must be future Legislatures if the Territory intends to obtain and preserve a credit, to keep down taxes and to secure honesty and capability in all branches of its administration.

PHASES OF FARMING.

An evening paper prints a letter which gives the following:

Editor Evening Bulletin:—The writer of a recent editorial in the Advertiser which opines "that the fine old Spanish Hidalgo was not a believer in the profits of agriculture in California," etc., is telling more than he knows, and in the telling has strayed far afield from his Bancroft.

The Bulletin's correspondent does not recall the difference between the Spanish Hidalgo and the Mission priest. The Hidalgo was a stock-raiser; the priest, in somewhat the spirit of the Carthusian monks, did something with small fruits, wine and even grain, using the Indian neophytes as slaves to till the soil. But the cultivated oases were small and unimportant; the greater part of California was a range for wild cattle, which cattle, periodically, were rounded up and stripped, their hides being sold to Boston firms.

When the state of things was changed, as it had to be to enable California to support a large mining population and the cities which mining built, the thing was done by the small farmer. He fought the stockmen, he secured the enactment of a fence law, he bought and cultivated the arable spots close to lines of travel and he finally made the State what it is. He had every discouragement save one. He had aridity, drouth, coyotes, snakes, rabbits, gophers, cutworms, sand storms, dishonest commission men and high freight rates to contend with but one pest he escaped—the presence of people of his own vocation who, having made money by farming wrote letters to the press to discourage other farmers from coming into the State lest they should make money too and, perhaps, in the long run, lower prices.

Now that the Manchurian crisis is getting towards the deadlock stage, Admiral Evans is turning up in Chinese waters with his squadron. This is thought to be "significant," but the probability is the Fighting Bob merely means to look on if the Russians and Japs get to fighting and see whether they do things in the true Santiago style.

Probably a "vote of want of confidence" from a body which has the record of the Hawaiian House of Representatives, would not only make Secretary Carter the next Governor but get him a letter of congratulation from the President.

According to Kumalae it's a waste of other men's time to put them on committees. He has the whole government business down fine, and is intolerant of those who do not.

THE LAW THAT DROVE E. R. NEWMAN TO HIS DEATH.

The Legislature passed a bill, that became a law on April 28th last, which E. R. Newman charged, a few days before his death, was drawn for the express purpose of "doing him up;" in other words, of keeping him out of the drug business in Honolulu. Whatever its object, it certainly has succeeded in accomplishing that purpose. The law is Act 70, entitled "An Act to regulate the Practice of Pharmacy and the Selling, Compounding and Dispensing of Drugs, Chemicals and Poisons in the Territory of Hawaii."

On the face of the act it is innocent enough, but an examination of its provisions shows that purposely or by chance it barred Mr. Newman from practicing his profession in this Territory. Mr. Newman was an expert pharmacist. He was a university man; had served his apprenticeship with a druggist in New York; was a duly licensed pharmacist under the laws of New York; had owned and managed a drug store in Honolulu for years. He was acknowledged to be a master of his profession. And yet in spite of all this, so cunningly, or curiously as the case may be, was this law drawn that Newman was barred from again practicing his profession here.

The way it was accomplished was as follows:

First, the law provides that a man cannot act as a pharmacist or even "conduct or manage" a drug store in Hawaii, unless he obtains a license as a pharmacist from the Treasurer.

Second, it provides that the Treasurer cannot issue such license unless the applicant is recommended by a Board of Pharmacy.

Third, it provides that the Board cannot recommend the applicant unless he passes a satisfactory examination AND is a graduate of a school of pharmacy.

The applicant may be the leading pharmacist of his generation, and yet if he did not acquire his special knowledge inside of college walls, he may practice his profession elsewhere or he may starve, but he can not sell ten cents' worth of quinine in Honolulu without making himself liable to the criminal law. Newman was a good druggist. He could pass any required examination; but he had learned his profession by practical work in a pharmacy and not in a college. Therefore he could not get a license in Hawaii.

Surely this drastic law can not have been intended to apply to those who have proved their ability as pharmacists! Certainly not! Hawaii takes care of her own. Every pharmacist and drug store manager in Hawaii is taken care of by the law; but again, cunningly or curiously, but none the less surely, was Newman barred out.

The law provides that any person who has had experience as a pharmacist or drug store manager in the Territory, for two years, shall be entitled to a license "without examination or recommendation by the Board." This smacks of fairness, but there is a rider on the provision to the effect that the two years must have been "immediately prior to the approval of this act!"

Again, by a remarkable coincidence, Newman, although he had practiced his profession in Hawaii for much more than two years, happened not to have been located on the sacred soil of Honolulu during all of the two years "immediately prior to the approval of this act." He had been here only a beggarly five months of that period, having been on the mainland during the remainder of the time. Consequently he could not claim the privilege freely extended to all the other druggists of Hawaii.

It is customary in laws of this character, to recognize and license those who have been examined and licensed by responsible authorities of other States.

Hawaii is not behind in all the adjuncts of civilization, and accordingly we find this provision in the new pharmacy law; but again Newman was left beyond the outer walls by the addition of a provision that this exception should not apply UNLESS "such State or Territory accord similar recognition to the licensees of this Territory."

It just so happens that no State or Territory possesses a law specifically recognizing the pharmacy licenses issued by Hawaii. Therefore, so far as Newman was concerned, this exception could do him no good until he could get the State of New York to pass a special law recognizing holders of Hawaiian pharmacy licenses. As Newman had limited means, a store leased, a stock of goods on hand with which to open business and a wife and two children to support, this opening was sealed to him, and the fact that he had been licensed by the New York Board of Pharmacy and practiced his profession under that license for years, gave him no more standing here than if he had been a Hottentot medicine man.

Financial trouble, to a limited extent, added to Newman's worry, but what drove him to distraction and turned his brain till he was no longer responsible for his actions, was the grinding sense of injustice, and his feeling of utter helplessness when, being able to work and willing to work, with all his little capital invested and ready to open business, he found that he had been craftily tied hand and foot.

The foregoing was written for publication in yesterday's Advertiser. Before the paper went to press Mr. George W. Smith said to a representative of this paper that there was absolutely nothing in the statement that the pharmacist law was intended to bar Mr. Newman out, or that it did bar him out. That he, Smith, was responsible for the drawing of the law, that it was a copy of the New York statute, and was the same as a bill that was introduced in the Hawaiian legislature but failed of passage in 1898.

Recognizing that if these statements were true, they would materially affect the charge made by Mr. Newman that the act was aimed particularly at him, although not affecting the fairness of the act in itself, the publication of the article was withheld until Mr. Smith's statements as to the origin of the act could be investigated.

THEY WERE INVESTIGATED YESTERDAY AND BOTH STATEMENTS WERE FOUND TO BE INCORRECT.

The laws of New York of 1900, section 194, require three things of an applicant for a full pharmacy license. (1) That he shall have had five years' experience as a druggist, two of which shall be within five years prior to the application; (2) That he pay a fee of \$5; (3) That he pass an examination satisfactory to the board.

There is no requirement in the New York law that the applicant shall be a graduate of a college of pharmacy.

In order to make assurance doubly sure, the laws of many other States were examined. In not one of them was graduation from a college of pharmacy made a requisite. In practically all of them, graduation from such a college entitles the graduate to a license without examination. IN ALL OF THEM, an examination "satisfactory to the board," also entitles the applicant to a license.

The bill introduced in the Hawaiian Legislature in 1898 is drafted on the same lines. It entitles applicants to a license who "shall have passed an examination before the board of pharmacy, OR who shall present satisfactory credentials of their attainments to the said Board." It does not contain the requirement that the applicant shall be a graduate of a college of pharmacy or either of the other two provisions that have since been added to the law and which barred Newman out of Hawaii.

Honolulu is not given to celebrations so much as it was some years ago, but it might well forget the pleasures of the languid life long enough to do something in honor of the Fourth when, it is believed, the trans-Pacific cable will become operative throughout its entire length. The Fourth for its own sake has always seemed worth celebrating here and in the days of the monarchy and Republic Hawaii burnt much gunpowder and expended much oratory in its praise. When a Fourth and a through cable conjoin, local patriotism cannot take refuge in its past manifestations; the occasion requires an upsurge of its own. If Honolulu intends ever to celebrate the Fourth again it should do so next month.

It seems to be a not uncommon idea at Hilo that instead of the Legislature investigating sheriffs the sheriffs might do well to in-

LICENSES ARE DENIED

Land Leases Approved and Appointments Considered.

At the Executive Council meeting yesterday the application of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company for five-year leases of the Moalua lands was approved. There is 450 acres of cane land, which is let at a rental of \$700 a year. Another area containing 2,000 or 3,000 acres of forest land, at an altitude of 1,800 to 2,000 feet, is let for \$100 a year. The company has to keep this forest area fenced, the chief benefit it receives being the protection of water sources.

The council confirmed the transfer of Lualaba leases by F. H. Hayselden to Charles Gay.

Governor Dole said to the meeting that the list of candidates for the office of Superintendent of Public Works was not yet closed. He was prepared to receive applications from others than those whose names have been published.

The matter of a Judge under the Torrens land law was considered without a decision being reached. The names of Attorneys J. M. Monsarrat and Assistant Attorney-General P. L. Weaver were mentioned.

Manuel Borges was refused a light wine and beer license for King street and Kamehameha IV. road corner, Kailua, as being within two miles of the nearest regular saloon.

O. N. Clarke's application for a license in the Camarinos place was also refused, it being outside the limits.

ALBERT CAME WITH RHODERICK DHU

The bark Albert and the Rhoderick Dhu kept company nearly the entire voyage from San Francisco. The Rhoderick Dhu went to Hilo and the Albert arrived in Honolulu early yesterday morning. Captain Turner of the Albert said yesterday that he was in sight of the Rhoderick Dhu for fourteen days of his fifteen days' trip, and at times they were within speaking distance. The Albert sighted one vessel on her trip down, a British bark, whose name could not be distinguished. The Rhoderick Dhu will probably arrive at Hilo today.

The Albert brought down a general cargo, together with a great quantity of hay. She had two passengers, Miss May Kluegel and Miss Alice Kluegel.

OTHER SAILERS ARRIVE.

The H. K. Hall arrived yesterday twenty-two days from Port Gamble with a cargo of lumber. She has begun unloading at the Allen & Robinson wharf.

The Irmgard arrived also in the morning in ballast and is anchored out in the stream. She came in response to a cable from her agents and will return to San Francisco with a cargo of sugar.

The schooner Helene arrived in the afternoon with a general cargo. She made a fast trip coming down in thirteen days. All the sailers experienced good weather, with light winds generally.

The schooner W. H. Marston anchored off port last night at 10 o'clock.

COL CORNWELL HAS NO ENTRY

Col. W. H. Cornwell, who arrived with Mrs. Cornwell in the Claudine, was seen at the Hawaiian Hotel yesterday evening and asked what he was doing about the 11th of June. He replied that he had not a single entry in this year's races. His stock was nearly all up at the Coast, a portion for breeding purposes. Garteline, one of the old favorites, had a colt that would be a three-year-old the coming January. Next year the Colonel hoped to have a goodly string on hand.

TEN BOLD ASSERTIONS

Regarding Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

1. It affords quick relief in cases of colic, cholera morbus and pains in the stomach.
2. It never fails to effect a cure in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. It is a sure cure for chronic diarrhoea.
4. It can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
5. It cures epidemic dysentery.
6. It prevents bilious colic.
7. It is prompt and effective in curing all bowel complaints.
8. It never produces bad results.
9. It is pleasant and safe to take.
10. It has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

These are bold assertions to make regarding any medicine, but there is abundant proof of every one of the above statements regarding this remedy. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

It Looks Bad

E. S. C. N. O. Luso de Sabbado faz um pranto e assigna-o com os indices G. B. F. O. que custa-nos acreditar queira inferir ser "Great Big Fool." Nor nossa parte ja tinhamos interado a "machadinha" e sentimos ser necessario mixer com os finados. Um eterno e terno repouso!—A Voz

TIED BOY TO IRON PIPE

Henry E. Cooper's Son Bound and Gagged.

Two Porto Ricans whose purpose was evidently the looting of the Henry E. Cooper residence at Punahou yesterday morning, bound and gagged thirteen year old Theodore Cooper, and left him tied to an iron pipe in a closet. Then frightened by what they had done the men decamped, disturbing nothing else.

The police were notified immediately, and from the description given by the Cooper boy, last evening arrested John Melandrez, a Porto Rican, on suspicion. The man is booked for investigation and his alleged partner will probably also be captured within a few hours.

Superintendent Cooper and his family went to the Peninsula Saturday night to spend Sunday. Theodore and Alfred Cooper returned home early yesterday morning for the purpose of attending school. Alfred went up stairs to change his clothes, while Theodore went into the library for a few minutes. Then, intending to go out again, he went into the closet for his hat. As he did so, he was grabbed by two men, whom he says were Porto Ricans. They pinned his hands behind his back, and placed a hand over his mouth to prevent an outcry. Then they took the laces from his shoes, and tied his hands and feet. His feet were tied in back of a chair and his hands were also tied behind his back to the iron water pipe. Then to prevent an outcry, his mouth was stuffed with tissue paper, and a handkerchief tied between his lips. It seems almost incredible that the boy was not suffocated.

Without any further ado the would-be burglars left, probably frightened at what they had done.

Young Cooper remained in his uncomfortable position for nearly three hours, his brother and the Japanese servant, thinking that he had taken his hat and gone away. All this time Theodore was trying his best to break his bonds. After much effort he did finally succeed in working the bonds about his feet free and then by using his knees succeeded in loosening the gag. That out of the way, he soon aroused the servant by his cries, and he was given his freedom.

The boy was able to give a good description of his assailants. Officers McDuffie and Renear started on a search through Kakaako last night and bagged one man who is believed to answer the description. This man's name is Melandrez, but he stoutly denied any connection with the crime. Cooper will be given a chance to identify him this morning, and in the meantime Sheriff Chillingworth also expects to have the second ready for his identification.

NEW CONTRACTS ARE AWARDED

The Postal Department has just awarded new contracts for carrying the mail from San Francisco to Honolulu and return for the three years ending June 30, 1906. The new contracts go into force at the beginning of next month, the various steamship companies now carrying mail under the old contracts which expire at the end of this month.

Under the new arrangement with the Postoffice every steamer leaving San Francisco will carry mail for Honolulu, the first boat leaving to get the mail. This is the system now in vogue. The contract with the Oceanic Steamship Co. now in force has been extended for three years and new agreements have just been made with the Pacific Mail Co., Oriental and Occidental Steamship Co. and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The contract with the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. is still operative.

The new contracts call for transportation of the mails from the San Francisco postoffice to the Honolulu wharf.

BORN.

At 1666 Young street, Honolulu, on the 4th instant, to the wife of Robert Anderson, bookkeeper, Honolulu, a son.

Fo De Fung, a young Chinese merchant, is going to study for the Episcopal ministry, having had procured for him a scholarship from the Ethan Stone fund of Southern Ohio.

The "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated book-let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. **MERCHANT & CO., Inc.,** Sole Manufacturers, 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Catarrh

Is a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, etc., when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure condition of the blood and a want of tone in the system.

Soothe the inflamed membrane, strengthen the weakened system, and the discharge will stop—to do this purify the blood.

"I was troubled with catarrh for years and tried various remedies but found nothing that would cure me. I then resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and took four bottles which entirely cured me. I have never been troubled with catarrh since. As a blood purifier I can find nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." **WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.**

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh radically and permanently—removes its cause and overcomes all its effects.

Accept no substitute.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day.	Barom.	Therm.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.
May	Barom.	Therm.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.
June 1	30.0	80.0	80.0	SE	4
2	30.1	81.0	80.0	SE	4
3	30.2	82.0	80.0	SE	4
4	30.3	83.0	80.0	SE	4
5	30.4	84.0	80.0	SE	4
6	30.5	85.0	80.0	SE	4
7	30.6	86.0	80.0	SE	4
8	30.7	87.0	80.0	SE	4
9	30.8	88.0	80.0	SE	4
10	30.9	89.0	80.0	SE	4
11	31.0	90.0	80.0	SE	4
12	31.1	91.0	80.0	SE	4
13	31.2	92.0	80.0	SE	4
14	31.3	93.0	80.0	SE	4
15	31.4	94.0	80.0	SE	4
16	31.5	95.0	80.0	SE	4
17	31.6	96.0	80.0	SE	4
18	31.7	97.0	80.0	SE	4
19	31.8	98.0	80.0	SE	4
20	31.9	99.0	80.0	SE	4
21	32.0	100.0	80.0	SE	4

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is—06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days	Time	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets
June 1	5:10	2:00	8:00	5:17	6:41	4:25	11:50
2	5:15	2:05	8:05	5:17	6:41	4:25	11:50
3	5:20	2:10	8:10	5:17	6:41	4:25	11:50
4	5:25	2:15	8:15	5:17	6:41	4:25	11:50
5	5:30	2:20	8:20	5:17	6:41	4:25	11:50
6	5:35	2:25	8:25	5:17	6:41	4:25	11:50
7	5:40	2:30	8:30	5:17	6:41	4:25	11:50
8	5:45	2:35	8:35	5:17	6:41	4:25	11:50
9	5:50	2:40	8:40	5:17	6:41	4:25	11:50
10	5:55	2:45	8:45	5:17	6:41	4:25	11:50
11	6:00	2:50	8:50	5:17	6:41	4:25	11:50
12	6:05	2:55	8:55	5:17	6:41	4:25	11:50
13	6:10	3:00	9:00	5:17	6:41	4:25	11:50
14	6:15	3:05	9:05	5:17	6:41	4:25	11:50
15	6:20	3:10	9:10	5:17	6:41	4:25	11:50

Full moon on the 9th at 4:37 p. m.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 8, 1903.

Honolulu, June 8, 1903.				
NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
G. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	400
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	.....	100
SUGAR				
Awa	5,000,000	20	30 3/4	21
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	250
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100	.....	25
Hon. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	.....	127
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	.....	14
Kahuku	500,000	100	.....	80
Kahuku Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	50	51 1/2	85
Kipahulu	150,000	100	.....	80
Koloa	500,000	100	.....	150
Kona Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	20	35 1/2	100
Kona Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	.....	102 1/2
Maunaloa	1,000,000	20	.....	24
Maunaloa	500,000	20	.....	8 1/2
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	75 1/2	8 1/2
Pahala	150,000	100	.....	100
Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	100
Republic	500,000	100	.....	100
Sale	750,000	100	.....	100
Union	750,000	100	.....	100
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	.....	101 1/2
Waialua Ag. Co.	4,500,000	100	.....	50
Waialua	700,000	100	.....	100
Waianae	250,000	100	.....	100
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wildor S. S. Co.	500,000	100	105	115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	115
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	99	.....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	10	75	.....
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	.....	.....
R. T. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	.....	92 1/2
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo R. R. Co. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kona P'n 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kona R. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	104 1/2
Kona P'n 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olaa P'n 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waialua Ag. Co. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	109 1/2
Waialua	.....	.....	.....	100
Pioneer Mill Co.	.....	.....	.....	100
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. 23.12% paid				

COUNTY ACT NOW ARGUED

Judge Gear Takes Matter Under Advisement.

Argument in the County Act mandamus case was concluded at 3:20 yesterday afternoon. Judge Gear took the several distinct questions raised under advisement. They include the constitutionality of the Act, its legal passage by the Legislature and, related to the latter, the competency of the evidence on legislative proceedings. Speaker Beckley and Clerk McKeen of the House of Representatives gave evidence, amidst a running battle over its admissibility, the substance of which was that the final passage of the bill by the House was through adoption of the conference report on a vote of ayes and noes. The clerk could not put his finger on the place in the journal where the bill from conference passed third reading. Speaker Beckley thought the hackmen's license clause never passed the Legislature. President Crabbe and Clerk Savidge of the Senate testified to practically the same things as the House officers. They could not say that the hackmen's clause had passed the Senate.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

Attorney General Andrews argued that the Act was constitutional, commenting on the care the courts should exercise in passing upon the constitutionality of enactments. Replying to Mr. McClanahan's contention that the creation of the Board of Public Institutions by the measure contravened the provision of the Organic Act which made all public boards appointive by the Governor, the Attorney General maintained that this would make of the Governor an absolute ruler and there could be no election of officers excepting members of the Legislature. There was a difference between boards of indisputably Territorial jurisdiction, such as the forestry and pharmacy boards, and the Board of Public Institutions made up of various departmental officials. With regard to the divesting of the Superintendent of Public Works of functions accorded him by the Organic Act, he denied that the County Act divested any officers of their constitutional powers. In reply to a remark by McClanahan that all the Superintendent's powers were taken away, the Attorney General said there was nothing in the Organic Act which said the duties of an official could not be transferred to other hands. Stress was laid on the provision of the Organic Act that certain things directed by it might be modified by the Legislature.

LEGISLATION OF LEGISLATION.

Mr. McClanahan in the afternoon attacked the validity of the Act on the ground that it had never passed the Legislature. If the rules of the Senate were contrary to the Organic Act they must be set aside. There was no third reading of this bill even by title. If an amended bill might be passed without being read they might as well delegate all legislation to a committee. In this bill there were Senate amendments, House amendments, conference amendments—even the title was changed—the alterations made it practically a new bill. They certainly considered the title important when they amended it. The original Senate bill had one title and this one had another. Some entry should be found in the journal of the House of the ayes and noes on the third reading of the bill, otherwise it could not become law.

Assuming that there was no flaw in the title, he said in reply to a remark by the court, they contended that the Act before the court never passed the houses. They contended that the requirement to speak English or Hawaiian in the hackmen's provision was not passed by both houses. The engrossed bill had that requirement in it, which was not in the other bill at all. Therefore the Governor had signed a bill containing a material provision which had not passed both houses. Without claiming that all amendments must pass three readings, they nevertheless maintained that there was no reading at all of the bill signed by the Governor.

IMPORTANCE OF DECISION.

One word in conclusion, Mr. McClanahan said, as to what the duty of the court should be, without presuming that the court did not realize its duty. They believed that the court had the power to pass on the constitutionality of the Act. It was a measure of great importance to this community. If the Act was invalid it would come out some time and the question might as well be settled now. Attorney General Andrews agreed with counsel on the importance of an early determination of the question as to the whole Act. This was more important than the point regarding the powers of officials of the Government.

CANNOT GO BEHIND.

Continuing, the Attorney General claimed that his original point was correct, that the courts could not, under the United States decisions quoted, go back of the certificates of the officers of the Legislature. That was Senate bill No. 1 and it passed three times in the Senate and three times in the House, and there were certain amendments made to it in conference. The question put on the final reading was whether that bill should pass as amended. If they took the evidence of the clerk, why should they not take that of the presiding officer, and if his why not that of every member, as to what the proceedings were?

should they be restricted to the fragmentary parts of the journals presented? Such a construction as that contended for would lead to endless confusion and might unsettle every enactment of the Legislature. They had the certificates and the evidence and nothing else to go upon. A decision was asked by the respondent which would throw out laws right and left. Nothing had been proved by the evidence that there was any irregularity in the bill. To take fragmentary records against the official certificates would unsettle the laws and bring the Legislature into contempt. UNCONSTITUTIONALITY ASSERTED.

Mr. Davis claimed the right to speak besides Mr. McClanahan, saying they were employed by different parties. The ayes and noes had been shown, so there was nothing more to be said on the point raised about the journals.

The Act was unconstitutional and void, he went on to argue, because so many sections conflicted with the Organic Act, and his honor would have to point out all of them in a well-considered decision.

Congress created the office of High Sheriff in this Territory, giving that official all of the powers formerly held by the Marshal, but this Act abolished the office.

"Modification does not mean extinguishment," he declared in answer to a remark from the court.

Judge Gear said an official might be relieved of some of his functions.

"Not to the extent of extinguishment," the attorney replied. "No, they have not gone to the extent of saying there shall be no High Sheriff."

MEANING OF COUNTIES.

Judge Gear asked what Congress meant when it said the Territorial Legislature might create counties.

Mr. Davis said it meant the Legislature might provide county government, but without contravening any of the provisions of the Organic Act.

"Cannot the Legislature decide what officers are to govern the counties?" the court asked.

"They can do it, but not in a manner to wipe out any of the provisions of the Organic Act, for that would be placing the authority of the Territorial Legislature over that of Congress," Mr. Davis responded. They could have created counties without violating the Organic Act. They had no right to impair, destroy or diminish anything in the Organic Act. They could have left the High Sheriff in the County Act and placed him over the sheriffs of the different counties elected by the people.

FOUNDATION PRINCIPLE.

Judge Gear said the Organic Act provided a system of Territorial government. It also by empowering the Legislature to create counties gave the Territory power to place the election and control of county officers in the hands of the people. He read from Cooley and other authorities to show that local self-government was at the foundation of the entire American system. Local government was a matter of absolute right and the State could not take it away.

Mr. McClanahan called the court's attention to the "Insular" decisions relative to the limitations on self-government in the territories. Judge Gear knew those decisions, but suggested that when the Organic Act gave Hawaii the power to create county government it meant that we were to have counties with a republican form of government. The authorities were overwhelming in holding that local government was an inherent right, one that did not require to be placed in the constitution. "Cities and counties," he proceeded to read, "have the right to choose their own officers." The court would construe the Organic Act to mean that, notwithstanding it provided a Territorial government, in granting the Legislature power to create counties it granted the principle of local self-government.

WENT TOO FAR.

Mr. Davis resumed his argument with a burst like that of a released safety valve. There was no escape from the provisions of the Organic Act. It gave duties and functions to certain officers which no court and no judge could take away. There was no oligarchical rule in the placing of the High Sheriff over the sheriffs of counties—a man who could not be bribed or cajoled. There were dark places in the great centers of civilization, ostensibly governed by the people though they were. It was not all streets of gold in the big cities. Look at the corruption in Minneapolis, St. Louis and Seattle. There was no need to abolish the office of High Sheriff for the purposes of republican county government, but on the contrary a palpable necessity for the retention of such an official.

States had the rights of self-government inherent in them, but Mr. McClanahan had sounded the keynote of this question when he quoted the "Insular" decisions. Could the Legislature by modification take away that provision of the Organic Act that nobody could be imprisoned in this Territory for nonpayment of taxes?

Mr. Davis concluded his address at 3:29, when the court took the whole matter under advisement.

Change of water often brings on diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travelers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and that is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

Arrangements are being made to pay the Japanese claims. S. Ozaki, as trustee, has collected everything for the Japs, and also as the bonds are taken over by the Bank of Hawaii at ninety per cent a distribution of the fire claims money will be made.

John Hind is having two sugar mills made in town.

MAGOON IS TURNED OUT

Had No Authority As Banning Trustee.

Judge Gear yesterday rendered a decision in the matter of the estate of J. F. O. Banning, refusing to accept the accounts of J. Alfred Magoon and ordering that the accounts filed by Magoon since 1894 be stricken from the records as void.

W. F. Allen was the former administrator and he resigned July 18th, 1894. Since then, according to Gear's decision, Mr. Magoon has been arrogating to himself the duties of trustee, acting under a power of attorney from Mrs. Clara Banning who had been designated as trustee by Judge Cooper. The court holds that this appointment of Mrs. Banning was null and void, as the resignation of Mr. Allen had not been accepted at the time it was made.

After quoting from a decision in the same matter, wherein the Supreme Court declared that Mr. Allen could not delegate his powers, and also from the decision in the McBryde case, the court says that in this estate case the trustee went even further. Mrs. Banning did not even file an account "and she has never since 1894, or at all, made up any account or signed her name to any account, and she has not only allowed the agent's account to be put in as her account, but the agent himself has sworn to the account and filed it as his own."

"It seems to me," continues Judge Gear, "that the court would be derelict in its duty should it allow the matters to proceed any longer in such a way. Mrs. Banning, not being within the jurisdiction of this court, an order requiring her to account personally would be of no avail, but it appearing that the trust fund is in the jurisdiction of this court, the court will order it immediately paid into court, and will appoint another administrator with the will annexed in place of W. F. Allen who resigned. The appointment of Mrs. Banning 'as trustee under the will of J. F. O. Banning, deceased,' was unauthorized and void as beyond the jurisdiction of the probate court. The fact that the court made such an order and that it had been acted upon for a long time does not warrant or authorize the court as a court of probate to continue in erroneous rulings, approving these accounts; and the fact that the accounts have been heretofore approved does not preclude the court from now inquiring into previous prior accounts."

Further, "In any view of the case, it seems to me that it is the duty of the court to order the fund, which is now in the hands of Mr. Magoon, to be paid into court until an administrator with the will annexed is appointed by the court. In no other way can administration of this estate ever be closed up. The mere fact that the administrator has resigned and that his resignation has been accepted does not close up the estate. I shall therefore order that, Mrs. Banning never having executed this trust and never having accounted to this court, and it appearing that she is a non-resident of this Territory, and it further appearing that the funds of the estate are now in the hands of Mr. J. Alfred Magoon, the said J. Alfred Magoon deposit the funds, forthwith, with the clerk of this court. I refuse to pass the account, and order that the accounts filed by Mr. J. Alfred Magoon since 1894, not being the accounts of anyone authorized in law to file them, be stricken from the files of this court, and declared to be of no force, effect or validity. The court will appoint an administrator with the will annexed at a later date."

DECREES.

Yesterday Judge De Bolt filed his decree in accordance with his oral decision on Saturday, dismissing the application for a writ of quo warranto in the First National Bank case. Each party is to pay its own costs.

Judge Robinson signed a decree making the Henry Waterhouse Co., Ltd., trustee for James Love, spendthrift, in place of G. A. Davis, resigned.

LEASES CANCELED.

Judge Robinson signed an order to cancel certain leases made by David Kahana in his lifetime, on the petition of David Kahana, administrator. It appeared that Kahana leased two pieces of land to Japanese which he had some years previously sold to late James I. Dowsett. The Dowsett estate agreed, as stated in the petition, to release the Kahana estate from all claims on account of the leases. This was therefore included in the order.

CASES SET.

The divorce trial of Caroline M. Johnson vs. Kaholomoku Johnson was continued until Wednesday.

Judge Robinson set the partition suit of Keahi vs. Iaukea for trial on June 16.

Time for Benjamin Haywood Wright to file his bill of exceptions to conviction and sentence for embezzlement is again extended, with June 22 as the day.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Mrs. Juliette Montague Atherton was appointed executrix of the will of her late husband, Joseph Ballard Atherton, without bond as requested by the testator, by Judge Robinson.

Mrs. Emma Anna Dimond was appointed executrix of the will of her late husband, W. W. Dimond, without bond as requested by the testator by Judge Robinson.

The fourth annual account of F. W. Macfarlane and August A. Evans

guardians of George Richardson, a minor, were referred to M. T. Simonson as master. Receipts of capital and income for the year amounted to \$14,409.05.

The second annual account of Benj. L. Marx, guardian of A. M. More, was approved by Judge Robinson. William O. Smith, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Louisa Frances Hustace, has filed his first and final account with a petition for discharge. He received \$1835.50 and expended \$372, leaving a balance of \$1463.50.

Judge Estee continued the hearing of the plea in bar in the 113 cases of F. V. Berger against E. F. Bishop from yesterday until Wednesday morning. The plaintiff filed a replication to the plea, in which he admits the statements regarding the examination of the Korean immigrants by a board of inquiry, but denies all other allegations.

NEWS OF MAUI.

MAUI, June 6, 1903.—Wednesday morning the grand and petty juries of the Second Circuit Court, Hon. J. W. Kalua presiding,—begin the trial of a large calendar of cases.

There were present at the opening of court, William Rawlins, Deputy Attorney General for the term, Attorneys C. W. Ashford, A. G. Correa and Avon Crook.

The grand jury with W. E. Beckwith as foreman has already brought in several true bills but will not finish their labors until Monday or Tuesday of next week.

The petty jury has been engaged in trying civil cases.

One hundred and sixty-two Maui Chinese have assigned their claims on the so-called "Chinese Fund" to Alexander & Baldwin for collection. \$34 each is the average sum claimed.

Wednesday evening, the Makawao Polo club held a meeting at the residence of D. C. Lindsay, Paia, for the purpose of creating among its members more enthusiasm for practice.

For this purpose it was decided to separate the active members of the association into two divisions—each to be under control of a captain to whom members must report Friday evenings, in case of absence from practice games the following Saturday is necessary. When a captain is compelled to be absent, he must delegate some member of his team to act in his stead.

The following divisions were made:

"The Reds"—(Turkey red being the team color).—L. von Tempisky, (captain); D. C. Lindsay, W. O. Aiken, G. S. Aiken, D. T. Fleming, Joe Taylor and A. Martinson. "The Yellows"—(Color—canary yellow).—F. F. Baldwin (captain), Geo. W. Wilbur, H. A. Baldwin, Harry Copp, Robert Hogg, E. Peck, and C. C. Krumbhaar.

The three members first mentioned of each division will always play the full game—as each of the six men is the possessor of a string of ponies. The remaining eight members will always be given the opportunity of playing at least one period.

It is stated that a number of trained ponies from the Coast will soon be imported by some of the club members. Monday afternoon, the 1st, twelve teachers held their usual monthly meeting in the Makawao school house.

The following program was carried out:

"Numbers in the Primary Department". Miss Ethel Smith.
"Phonics in Connection with Reading". C. E. Copeland.
"Astronomical Geography". D. D. Baldwin.
"Last Days of Pompeii". F. W. Hardy.

The meeting was one of unusual interest.

STRAY NOTES.

Friday evening, May 29th, there was a fire in the cane fields of Hamakua. Little damage was done.

Sunday, May 31st, "The Feast of the Holy Ghost" was celebrated by several hundred Portuguese at the Kealahou (Kula) Catholic church.

Thursday, the 4th, the luau given from 2 to 7 p. m. at Alexander House, Wailuku, was largely attended. \$150 were raised for the benefit of the "Settlement". Much credit is due to Miss Turner and her assistants, Misses Huntington and Gay, for the arrangements which made the occasion such a success.

Paia Hall has been demolished and in its place a pretty cottage has been built by F. G. Correa and rented as a residence to E. B. Carley, Supt. of the Maui Telephone Co.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dickes, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Young of Honolulu and their children are at Olinda House for several months.

Yesterday, the 5th, Clarence Cook, cashier of the Bank of Hawaii, also went to Olinda to visit the Dickes. Mrs. Gay is visiting. Miss Gay of Alexander House, Wailuku. Miss Swan is the new assistant-nurse at Puunene Hospital.

A. H. Sengstack of Paia Plantation store, leaves for the Coast the last of this month.

Miss Mather of Honolulu is at Mrs. H. A. Baldwin's, of Hamakua. Mrs. Kittredge, the mother of Mrs. F. F. Baldwin, departed for San Francisco on the Nevada which left Kahului on Tuesday.

It is rumored that the new lawyer, W. F. Crockett of Puunene, is already slated to run for county attorney on a certain ticket. Rumor also makes the almost incredible statement that Circuit Judge J. W. Kalua will run for County Sheriff.

Eighteen to two was the score of the baseball game in favor of the Kahului and against the Lahainas at Wailuku, May 31.

On Wednesday, the 12th, G. H. Baldwin of Hamakua returned from a trip to the Coast, bringing a "Stanford" friend, J. H. Foss, with him. Mr. Baldwin has charge of the extension of the Haku ditch and Mr. Foss will act as his assistant.

Mrs. D. B. Murdoch of Ewa, returns to Oahu by today's steamer. She will make a permanent residence on Maui in about two months.

Tuesday afternoon, the 2nd, the Makawao Ladies' Aid Society met at Mrs. W. E. McCook's Paia.

STAND BY ANDREWS

Hilo Writers in Defense of Sheriff.

Hilo comment upon Sheriff Andrews is conflicting but even the Hilo Tribune which is bitterly opposed to him politically admits that the charges of dishonesty made by irresponsible legislators are baseless. The Tribune says:

That the official conduct of Sheriff Andrews provoked a fusillade of attack from the members of the Legislature on the floor, is not surprising to people on this island, familiar with the methods of the "Czar."

The bitterest enemies of the Sheriff are slow to charge him with outright dishonesty. Few believe he would misappropriate a cent or misrepresent a fact. No one will question his indefatigable industry or his zeal in the discharge of his public duties. The outcry of condemnation at Honolulu probably affects Sheriff Andrews as much as water affects a duck when poured upon its back. Sheriff Andrews has no appreciation of criticism. He is as invulnerable to argument and reason as though he were an automaton of gutta percha.

With all his faults he is the most interesting man in official life in Hawaii. He is a surviving relic, as Speaker Beckley said, of the "best government on earth." He continues the methods which in the old days made every policeman a repository of executive, judicial and legislative power. Sheriff Andrews has this same old theory of his office and with monumental good faith puts it into practice. If a Legislature refuses to grant Andrews what he wants, he gets what he wants anyway. If the court's decrees do not suit the Sheriff, he pays no attention to them. If the Governor makes suggestions, they are complied with if it suits the Czar.

These remarks are made not in a criticizing spirit. We would be truthful and accurate. An unbiased and well drawn characterization of the official personality of Sheriff Andrews would make interesting reading even to people who have never heard of Hawaii.

One of his heaviest fortresses of defense from attack is the theory that a good intention sanctifies the deed. A proper motive exonerates an official of all culpability in mistakes that may occur along his official path. It's another way of saying "the end justifies the means," which is a doctrine that has no standing in America and which was the chief working theory of the "best government on earth," of which Sheriff Andrews is a relic.

This paper does not believe that an investigation of the sheriff's office would reveal any criminal dereliction upon which could be based charges of embezzlement, or charges of a like fibre. There would however most likely be found a looseness of administration which would scandalize any similar department in the States. But it's the old time looseness of the "best government on earth" and what are you going to do about it?

COURTS INVESTIGATION.

The Hilo Herald echoes Sheriff Andrews' wishes when it demands that the lightly uttered charges be thoroughly investigated. The Herald says:

The proposed investigation into the administration of the affairs of the Sheriff's office should not be allowed to be a mere proposal. There are some members of the Legislature who are serving their first term and who are not familiar with previous investigations of this same charge. Sheriff Andrews is a man of integrity and one who would not stoop to dishonesty in the conduct of personal or public affairs. The system adopted, and about which there has been so much complaint, was manifestly bad. The past tense is used for the reason that the objectionable feature has not been in vogue since last March. But if blame is to be placed for the existence of it, it should be upon the shoulders of a narrow minded Legislature rather than upon Sheriff Andrews. The subject has been investigated in the past by the Legislature, the Attorney-General's department, the Auditor and the High Sheriff and was found to be the only way out of a condition which was put into existence by the failure of the Legislature to grant an appropriation sufficiently large to allow this island enough money for an incidental fund. The present Legislature in attacking the Sheriff of Hawaii has made no allowance for any defence that may be submitted—men with a grievance, men who have been discharged, or who should be discharged, from the force have made statements to members and they have been accepted as gospel. Fernandez, one of the leading knucklers, retired from the Sheriff's force for reasons entirely foreign to those stated by him to the committee and the evidence is on file to prove it. A Honolulu paper expresses the opinion that Sheriff Andrews has outlived his usefulness without giving the facts upon which it bases the opinion. People who know Sheriff Andrews are satisfied with his administration and want him continued in office; it's the men who do not know him, men whose worth to the community could be written on the nail of the little finger, who howl and howl and howl "Turn the rascal out."

THUMB STRINGING STORY DISPUTED.

A local paper's yellow story about an alleged thumb stringing episode is denied by the very man from whom the information regarding it was alleged to have been obtained. The Hilo Tribune prints the following card from F. Souza who was cited as authority for the distorted facts given to the public:

Hilo, Hawaii, 4th June, 1903.
Editor Hilo Tribune, Hilo:
Dear Sir: The Evening Bulletin of Honolulu, in its issue of the 25th May ultimo (daily) and weekly of the 2d instant, under the heading of "Deputy Sheriff Andrews and His Participation in Hilo Thumb Stringing Episode," has a paragraph giving my name as the informant in the matter, which is not correct.

It is true that I acted as interpreter for the investigation and also for the attorney of the defendant, and that I testified what, as such interpreter, had been said to me, before the Grand Jury, which testimony differs from the statement referred.

Outside of the officials connected in the matter, I have not informed any one else.

By giving these lines publicity in your well known weekly, you will oblige.

Yours very truly,
F. SOUZA.

KALUA IS AFTER THE POLICEMEN

Judge Kalua is hot after the police, if his charge to the grand jury may be taken as evidence. He is not sparing in his words and it is expected that the body will bring in a report which will cause some more gossip on the valley side. The charge, as published in the Maui News, in part is as follows:

"The scope of your investigations is limited to such matters as may be called to your attention by this Court, or may be submitted by the prosecuting attorney, or may come to your knowledge in the course of your investigations of the matters brought before you, or from your own observations, or that may come to you from the disclosures of your associates on the Grand Jury. It is especially within your power to investigate alleged irregularities in public office; and if there is any one thing that can endear the Grand Jury system to the people, it is the exercise of this power for which there seems to be no other tribunal provided. Through the Grand Jury the light of day can be turned upon any transaction in public life where there is suspicion of criminality. Evil deeds love the night. Men in public life are apt to consider well the consequences of their acts so long as they know that they may at any time have to face a fearless Grand Jury."

"I especially instruct you to investigate the irregularities that have been charged against the police department. There can be no security so long as the guardians of the peace are inefficient or corrupt. While acting within the scope of their duty they are entitled to our strongest support, and owing to the many trying circumstances in which they are called upon to act without time for deliberation, they are entitled to great consideration. There are two things, however, that we expect of them; vigilance and honesty. It has been called to my attention that the office of Jailer at Pukoo has been farmed out, as it were that is, that one man does the work while another draws the pay. This, if true, deserves the strongest condemnation. It has also been alleged that a policeman in Molokai receives large pay for every little, if any, service rendered for the public, while, in reality he is employed in the private work of his superior. I charge you to investigate this matter and if the charge be true to take such action in the premises as may be proper. If our criminal code is not broad enough to provide punishment for such conduct, it should be speedily amended. I have said that policemen should be vigilant. They should promptly make arrests when offences are committed in their presence. It is reported that in one case on Molokai the assistance of the Attorney General had to be invoked to procure an arrest. A case has arisen here in Wailuku in the prosecution of a Chinese, where it appears that process of the law has been abused out of private malice by persons who themselves are guilty of open violation of the law. If you find this to be the case you will take such action as you are advised."

"You have the process of this court in compelling the attendance of witnesses in all matters, and if, in any matter, there is a refusal to appear before you to testify, you should at once apply to this Court and I assure you proper steps will be taken to assist you."

LOW RATES
FOR TEACHERS

Nearly a dozen teachers are booked to sail on the Sierra today, taking advantage of the excursion rates made by the Oceanic Steamship Co. Some of them are going through to Boston, others only as far as Chicago. The steamship company has made a special round trip rate for school teachers of \$110. The rate to Boston and return from San Francisco is \$96. Another excursion rate will be made on June 24th when the Alameda will take a party of teachers. The rate to the Coast and return will be \$110, the same as on the Sierra.

A Big Steamer Day.

The waterfront will be livelier today than it has been for months. Besides the usual island steamers which leave every Tuesday the Coptic will arrive from San Francisco this afternoon, and the Sierra will get in early this morning from the Colonies. Both the Nevada and the Sierra will sail this afternoon.

Will Get Away Today.

Three sailing vessels expect to get away today. The British ship City of Hankow is to leave for Humboldt with coal in transit, the Arctic Stream is bound for the Sound in ballast, and the Dimond Head goes to Seattle with a cargo of coal.

Both the Sierra and Nevada will carry mail, but the Sierra will arrive first at San Francisco.

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kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
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renowned and long established reputation for damage-
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kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
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acidity, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling
of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which
it has been found a fashion to employ mercury,
sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth
and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all noxious matter from the body.
THERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleep-
lessness, and all distressing consequences of
dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the enervating influences of
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.
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READY FOR RACE MEET

Hilo Is Preparing For a Big Time.

HILO, June 5.—The lively state of
affairs at the race track promises the
best race meet here July 3 and 4, in
the history of the race track. Mr.
O'Rourke who goes to Honolulu today
in the interest of the Hilo racemeeting,
says there will be more horses here
July 4, than ever at the Hilo races.
The problem of stable room for
all of them is now being solved by
the management.

Among the horses now in training
are a lot of new ones. Horner has
four new Hawaiian bred horses at the
track which are showing up well in
the hands of their trainer. McLennon's
Rejected and Frank S. are coming
along in good shape. Carter's Ranch
is represented by Defender and three
others, a bunch that will spring some
surprises on race day. Philip, Carter
Harrison and Dixie Land are doing
good work.

The Honolulu crowd will bring with
them Weller, Racine, Murphy, Molly
Connors, Aggravation and others.
Several harness horses are in train-
ing.—Tribune.

GOOD BASEBALL.

Baseball is on its feet in Hilo. There
are not numerous ball teams but they
play the game well. The people who
have gone to the ball games have not
met with a disappointing moment. The
game on Decoration Day between the
Hilo Railroad and the Waiakula nines
was witnessed by a large crowd. The
game went to Waiakula with a score
of 10 to 6.

Sunday afternoon the most interest-
ing game of the season was played
between Olua and the Beamer Spec-
tals. For several innings the score
stood a tie and was a tie in the last in-
ning and up to the last batter who had
two strikes against him. At this critical
juncture, Green who was at the bat,
struck a two bagger and brought in
Thos. Nahiwa from second base, win-
ning the game by a score of 7 to 6. The
battery for the Olua team was Jackson
in the box and McCann behind the
bat. Ragsdale and Williams pitched for
the losers and Solomon did the work
behind the bat.—Tribune.

LET OFF WITH A FINE.

A Japanese was arrested last week
for putting obstructions on the track
of the Hilo Railroad between Hilo and
Waiakula. The offender is the prop-
rietary of a Japanese bath house and
gets his supply of salt water from the
bay. He put a plank across the track
and wheeled a barrow containing a
barrel of water from the beach to his
house and when through forgot to re-
move it. The man had not intention-
ally committed a crime and Judge Hal-
pal fined him \$10 and cautioned him
to be more careful.—Herald.

DECORATION DAY SERVICES.

The services at Haili Church last
Sunday evening were a fitting climax
to the observance in Hilo of Decoration
Day. Saturday the business
houses were closed and during the day
the graves in the cemetery were cov-
ered with flowers.

Sunday at the First Foreign church
Rev. Mr. Nash delivered an impres-
sive memorial sermon. Sunday evening
at the Haili Church a formal program
was presented. The church was filled
to overflowing. The decorations were
of bunting and flags. The band was
present and played patriotic airs. Mrs.
Lewis presided at the organ and was
assisted in the music by the choir and
the Hilo Boarding School cadets. Mrs.
Bartels sang a solo and interesting re-
citations were delivered by W. C. Cook
and H. E. Kelsey. Short addresses
were made by Judge Little, who pre-
sided, and by H. L. Ross.—Tribune.

BODY FOUND.

The body of a Japanese, badly de-
composed, was found on the beach at
the foot of the pali at Papahāna last Sat-
urday. The man was identified as a
member of a cane planting hut and
Sheriff Andrews went over to investi-
gate the matter. A coroner's jury
was empaneled and evidence taken as
to the man's disappearance and the
finding of the body. Foul play was sus-
pected.—Herald.

NEWS NOTES.

News from out in the country indi-
cate quite a gathering of cowboys at
the congress in Hilo July 4th.

The wireless telegraph line has not
been working since Monday, pre-
sumably on account of a break at an
intermediate station.

The freight office of the Hilo Rail-
road Co has been transferred to the
new building at Waiakula and Front
streets.

Fish Inspector Herring states for the
information of the public that there
are no fees for inspection of fish. The
Territory pays him a salary for this
work. The only charges are for the use
of the market facilities at either mar-
ket.

The local lodge of Knights of Pythias
will hold memorial services at their
hall Sunday, June 14th.

The school year of the Hilo Board-
ing School will close this year with
special exercises. Monday, June 15th,
there will be classroom work and a
shop exhibit. Tuesday Commencement
exercises will be held in the Haili
church, and Wednesday, June 17, there
will be field day sports in the forenoon
and a luncheon in the afternoon.

The meeting of citizens Tuesday
evening to consider means for improv-
ing Hilo's fire protection was attend-
ed by several members of the fire de-
partment and only a few of the busi-

ness men. The situation was informal-
ly discussed and adjournment was tak-
en to Thursday evening. Last even-
ing the members of the department
met to reorganize and elect new offi-
cers.

Cable Laying is Begun at Guam.

Superintendent Gaines of the Com-
mercial Cable Co. received a cable-
gram yesterday notifying him that
work on the Midway-Guam section had
begun. It was further reported that a
passing warship, presumably the Brit-
ish cruiser Amphitrite, en route from
Honolulu to Yokohama, had given the
information that work had been begun
at Midway, and that everything on the
little island was in good shape. The
Amphitrite has probably arrived at
Yokohama whence her information
was received and conveyed to the local
cable office.

The cablegram received by Mr.
Gaines stated also that the cable ships
Colonla and Anglia left Guam yester-
day. The Colonla is laying the cable
from Guam to Midway, while the Ang-
lia sailed directly for Midway. The
Colonla is expected to arrive at Mid-
way on June 20th and if there is no
delay in landing the shore end the
cable should reach here on schedule
time, July 3rd.

REV. FATHER COLEMAN

Delighted With Honolulu and Advises Tourists to Tarry.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Rev. Ambrose Coleman, O. P., who
is holding a preaching retreat at the
Catholic cathedral while briefly tarry-
ing on his way to the Philippines, talk-
ed pleasantly with an Advertiser re-
porter at the Mission yesterday even-
ing.

"I do not know how it got into the
papers that I was a chaplain in the
American army, as I came from Dun-
dalk, Ireland, and am a British sub-
ject," the reverend gentleman said.
"I was spending the winter in Canada,
where I received the order to go to the
Philippines."

Father Coleman preferred not to dis-
cuss the nature of his mission to the
Philippines, beyond saying that it was
rather of a literary errand.

"You know three-fourths of the
priests have left the Philippines and
there does not seem to be many to
supply their places," he went on to say.
"There are six million Catholics in the
Philippine Islands. My mission may
keep me there a couple of years. I
am the author of a book entitled, 'Friars
in the Philippines,' which was pub-
lished in Boston four years ago. It
was a defense of the Friars and had a
large circulation, being now out of
print."

"I hope to return this way on coming
back. No, I have not seen much of
the place here, having been unable on
account of preaching every day. Yet
never having seen any tropical scenery
before, I am charmed with every-
thing. This country may truly be
called the Paradise of the Pacific. As
I have lived in European countries,
too, I have never before met the Chi-
nese and Japanese, and it has all been
intensely interesting."

"It would be a good thing for all
tourists to stay over here on their voy-
age across the Pacific."

"Yes, I preach at 9 o'clock tomorrow
morning and again in the evening. On
Monday evening I am to lecture before
the Young Men's Institute, on Monday
evening on 'Irish Music and Song.' I
was engaged in the Irish literary re-
vival in Ireland."

Father Coleman has unusually fine,
intellectual features and is of exceed-
ingly engaging manner. He talks with
a gentle and pure English inflection.
As he showed the reporter his photo-
graph in Canadian winter costume he
remarked:

"It seems so strange. At my last
retreat, only three months ago, the peo-
ple came in sleighs to hear me, and
here they are using fans."

TREASURER KEPOIKAI BORROWS \$150,000

Besides Will Invite Tenders for an Issue of \$150,000 in Treasury Notes Under Law of 1897.

Treasurer Kepoikai has made arrange-
ments with the banks,
under the provision of Chapter 49, Laws of 1898, to accept Govern-
ment overdrafts to the amount of \$150,000, or the limit of the law.
The money is repayable by the Treasurer on his tender thereof and
the interest allowed by the law is not to exceed six per cent.

When application was made to the banks for the benefits of the
act, all readily complied with the request. One of them offered to
take the entire loan. Treasurer Kepoikai thought best to allot the
amount pro rata, the takers being Bishop & Co., Claus Spreckels &
Co., Bank of Hawaii and First National Bank. They each give the
Government a credit of \$37,500.

As the unpaid bills Act now drifting toward becoming a law car-
ries \$205,700.86, with the Emergency bill in operation and the six
months' appropriations gone to conference committee, while the
Treasury balance on May 31 was reported as but \$231,862.42, and
the midyear taxes some distance away, the necessity for this tem-
porary accommodation procured by the measure is apparent
enough. The arrangement will take effect on the first of August.

Like Oliver Twist, the Treasurer wants still more money to tide
over seasons of low funds in the Government vault. He is going to
take advantage of Chapter 52, Laws of 1897, authorizing the issue
of Treasury notes. Tenders will be invited, to close on June 30, for
an issue of \$150,000 of Treasury notes. The law authorizes such,
representing gold or silver, at a rate of interest not to exceed seven
per cent.

TOO HIGHLY ASSESSED

Tax Appeal Court Ruling Set Aside.

Chief Justice Frear writes the opin-
ion of the Supreme Court, in which he
is joined by Justice Galbraith, regard-
ing the tax assessment of Lam Wo
Sing. The appeal of the taxpayer is
sustained so far as reduction is con-
cerned, though the valuation fixed is
upon property returned as not having
value. Justice Perry concurs in part.
Holmes & Stanley for taxpayer, Ro-
bertson & Wilder for assessor.

The taxpayer returned his rice plan-
tation at Waikiki as separate items:
real property in fee, consisting of
many small pieces, \$14,332; leasehold
interests in many small pieces of land,
nothing; rice, paddy, etc., \$13,152;
growing crops, \$9000, and live stock,
\$630. The assessor raised nearly all
the valuations to a greater or less ex-
tent. The fee simple property was
raised about fifty per cent. The tax-
payer acquiesced in all the increased
amounts except that of the leasehold in-
terests, which the assessor had placed
at \$19,621. As to that he appealed to
the Tax Appeal Court, which reduced
that valuation to \$900, from which he
appealed to the Supreme Court.

Omitting the land held in fee and
about thirty acres held at will, there
remained about 120 acres held under
thirty-one separate leases having from
about one to thirteen years to run.
The court has this to say:

"The assessor in nearly every in-
stance adopted \$500 per acre as the
value of the land without the lease,
deducted the amount of eight times the
rental as the value of the lessor's in-
terest and assessed the balance to the
lessee with, of course, absurd results.
For instance, one lease of less than
half an acre on which rent was paid
at the rate of \$40 per acre per annum
and which had only ten months to run
was valued at \$75. That a lessor's in-
terest cannot be valued in this arbitrar-
y way is evident." (Six Hawaiian de-
cisions are noted.) "The assessor also
considered the value of a lease that
was about to expire as equal to that of
one having a long term to run, be-
cause the lessee could make out of it
during the year as much in the one
case as in the other. This, of course,
was erroneous. The tax was a prop-
erty tax, not an income tax."

The court reviews the action of the
Tax Appeal Court, commenting on val-
uations. As to one leasehold of 5.3
acres with an artesian well, it is held
it must remain as assessed at \$1250
because, not having been returned,
there can be no appeal regarding it.
It is stated that bad leases cannot be
used to offset good ones, when they
are returned and assessed separat-
ly. The conclusion is this:

"Without going into details we
think that such of the leasehold inter-
ests as have value, including the 5.3
acres unreturned, might properly be
assessed at \$2000, and it is so ordered."
Justice Perry says: "I concur as to
the unreturned piece of land, but as
to the appellant's leasehold interests in
the other pieces my finding, upon the
evidence, is that they have no salable
or taxable value."

The syllabus of the ruling opinion
establishes the following as law:
"A lessee's interest cannot be arbit-
rarily valued for purposes of taxation
by fixing the value of the land with-
out the lease and deducting therefrom
eight times the annual rental supposed
to be the value of the lessor's inter-
est."

"The value of a leasehold varies with
the length of the term of the lease
as well as with the income derived
therefrom."

"An assessment of unreturned prop-
erty is held unappealable."

COURT NOTES.

R. L. Marx, guardian of A. M. More,

a minor, in his second annual account
shows receipts of \$431.10 and payments
of \$269.70, leaving a balance of \$161.40.
In the foreclosure suit of W. O.
Smith et al., trustees of the Lunalilo
estate, against H. W. Schmidt, the de-
fendant admits the truth of the allega-
tions adding: "Defendant consents to
the appointment of a commissioner to
sell the premises covered by said mort-
gage and prays that the court will, in
ordering such sale, make such direc-
tions and give such instructions as to
the time and manner of sale as will
best protect the defendant's interests
and secure the largest returns for said
property."

Judge Robinson has made orders ex-
tending the time for perfecting appeals
of defendants in the cases of Robert
Fuller vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit &
Land Co. and B. K. Kalamakee et al.
vs. Henry Wharton and Waiakula Agri-
cultural Co.

In the matter of the estate of Ed-
ward R. Newman, deceased, H. A.
Bigelow presented a petition before
Judge De Bolt for the appointment of
W. W. Hall as temporary administra-
tor. The petition was granted, the
bond to be \$2500, and it was ordered:
"That said administrator do take im-
mediate possession and control of the
property and hold the same until the
appointment of a permanent admin-
istrator."

Kaholomoku Johnson denies the ac-
cusatory allegations in the libel for
divorce of his wife, Caroline M. John-
son. Judge Robinson has set the case
for Monday, the new law providing for
the trial of divorces at chambers.

CLOSING EXERCISES FREE KINDERGARTEN

The Honolulu Free Kindergarten
Training School entertained their
friends in the basement of Kawaiahao
church last night. The occasion was
the closing of the year's work of the
training school and the entertainment
was a Kindergarten demonstration.
The exercises were preceded by an
address of welcome and explanation
by Miss Frances Lawrence, Supervisor
of Honolulu Kindergartens.

Miss Lawrence said in part that the
songs and games to be witnessed were
the culmination of a series of activities
beginning with some actual experience,
the cooking, washing and sewing songs
meaning that the children had really
cooked, washed and sewed in the K. G.

These home experiences were follow-
ed by excursions to the various stores.
Pol shops, taro patches and rice fields;
and the games were the out-growth of
those visits.

After these remarks, the demon-
stration began. The directors and stu-
dents of the various kindergartens were
costumed as little children and march-
ing in with their small chairs, they sat
around a circle, and were led in the
regular K. G. exercises by Miss Helma
Kahalehu, who was the director of the
play.

The costumes and spontaneity of the
"children" should have been seen to
be appreciated. The whole entertain-
ment was satisfactory and the novelty
of the idea proved the originality of the
kindergartners and at the same time
gave a practical demonstration of the
work of the schools.

The evening was also made the oc-
casion of honoring the first and only
President of the Free Kindergarten
and Children's Aid Association.
Mrs. C. M. Hyde, who soon leaves for
the states.

HAWAIIAN DEATH RATE DECREASING

The death rate among the Hawaiians
showed a decrease last month. Out of
a total of seventy-two deaths, but twen-
ty-four were of native birth, which is a
considerably smaller proportion than
usual. Other nationalities are repre-
sented in the mortality table as fol-
lows: Chinese, thirteen; Portuguese,
ten; Japanese, twelve; British, three;
American, eight, and other national-
ities, two.

During the month twenty-nine mar-
riages and forty births were reported.
The mortality among infants was as
usual large, there being fifteen deaths of
children under one year of age.

The causes of death are summarized
as follows: Febrile, four; diarrheal,
three; venereal, two; dietetic, three;
constitutional, seventeen; developmen-
tal, five; nervous, six; circulatory, six;
respiratory, nine; digestive, ten; uri-
nary, five; reproductive, one; accident
and violence, one.

The report of the meat and fish in-
spectors show that 2,596 animals were
examined and one carcass condemned;
thirty livers examined, 181; fish exam-
ined, 265,771, and fish condemned, 1,485.

KONA SALE IS NOW CONFIRMED

R. W. Shingle, of the Henry Water-
house Trust company, returned from
Kona in the W. G. Hall yesterday,
having seen to the completion of the
sale of the Kona Sugar Company's
assets. The papers in the case are now
being drawn up, as Judge Edings con-
firmed the sale of the estate. Manager
Conant, formerly of M'Byde, will
take hold of the matters at the plan-
tation at once. What will be done as
to the reorganization will not be set-
tled for some time.

TOURIST HOTEL AT HOOPULOA

Franz Buchholz of Hoopuloa, Haw-
aiki, one of the most successful of
modern horticulturists in the Territory,
is about to start an enterprise that will
be greatly prized by many tourists.
At his farm, "Papa," he is about to
open a hotel for the especial benefit of
travelers who do not wish to take the
rough sea trip from Hoopuloa to Ho-
nolulu, the Volcano port of the Inter-
Island Steam Navigation Company.
This section of water is the exception

"A friend
in need is a
friend in-
deed." This
is an old
proverb,
but as true
as it is old.
Here is just
such a friend.
Never be
without it. Keep it
close at hand all the
time.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It will prove a good friend when you
have a fresh cold, bringing immediate
relief. You will find it equally true
in old colds, bronchitis, whooping-
cough, asthma.

And you will declare it "the best
friend in the world" if you will use
it for an irritable throat or weak lungs.
It acts as a strong tonic, clearing up
the throat, giving tone to the relaxed
tissues, and greatly strengthening the
lungs.

There are many substitutes and imi-
tations. Beware of them! Be sure you
get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Our Best Advertisement

Pure Drugs

and
Chemicals

TOILET ARTICLES

and the choicest
line of

PERFUMERIES

At Reasonable Prices. Call
and Convince Yourself.

Prescriptions a Specialty.

Hollister Drug Company.

Fort Street.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co. OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.
Rules and regulations furnished upon
request.

**CHAS. BREWER CO'S
NEW YORK LINE**
FOONG SUEY
Sailing from
NEW YORK to HONOLULU
On or about July 15. FREIGHT
TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.
For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.
27 Kilby St., Boston,
or **C. BREWER & CO.,**
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

MOANA HOTEL.. WAIKIKI BEACH

RAPID TRANSIT ELECTRIC
CARS arrive at, and depart from,
the main entrance to the Moana
Hotel every ten minutes.

MOANA HOTEL CO., LTD.

THE CLIFTON

T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments, en suite and sin-
gle. Finest appointed and furnished
house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof
throughout. Hotel street, near Alakea.

to the generally smooth voyage of the
Kona route.
With hotel accommodation at Ho-
opuloa, the tourist may at a moderate
extra expense cut across country.
Besides avoiding the terror of sea-sick-
ness he will also see a good deal more
of the interior scenery than he would
by staying aboard the boat.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonites it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

NITRATE OF SODA

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.
12-16 John St., New York,
U. S. A.

HOW THE HOUSE WOULD COERCE DOLE

Gossip has it that the House will try to force the Governor to name a Superintendent of Public Works satisfactory to it by withholding appropriations for the office until the Governor shows his hand. The House wants E. C. Winston. The Governor is said to be willing to choose from three names, Marston Campbell, Eben Low and E. R. Adams. Should the Governor not send in a name, adjournment may be had until after July 1 when Supt. Cooper goes out. Then, with the Legislature in session, a nomination would have to be made. There are seven applicants for the place, including Jimmy Boyd. The Republican Territorial Committee is taking an active interest in the matter.

THE DOCTOR IS RIGHT.

"If men were bred as carefully as domestic animals are, and if they would observe the laws of health, disease would be almost unknown." So declares a famous doctor. And it sounds very fine and easy. But most of us are not well-cared for; we must toil and strive and take our chances. Hence a great variety of complaints assail us,—some from without and others created inside our own bodies. A certain kind of humor or impurity in the blood causes a fever; and from other causes arise pneumonia, and various bronchial or lung troubles. Then come disorders of the stomach and bowels; ailments of those important organs, and affections of the skin springing from foul matters in the circulation. The very acts of eating and drinking continually set up disorders of one kind or another; so that, turn where we will, we seem to walk amid dangers. To be safe we must be on guard. To resort to **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** on the first sign or feeling of ill health, can never be a mistake. This medicine covers the wide range of diseases resulting from causes that are most common. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive, and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It arrests wasting and renews the whole system. Dr. G. G. Murray, says: "I take pleasure in certifying that I prescribe it for my patients. It has all the properties of cod liver oil with the advantage that it is easy to digest and very agreeable to the taste." One bottle proves its value. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists here and everywhere.

SAVED HER LIFE**Mrs. Brooks Feared She Was Going Into Consumption.**

Whether or not consumption can be cured, it is certain that it can be avoided. Proper treatment and plenty of sunlight will banish the first warning symptoms of this insidious disease and the following statement will be of priceless value to those who follow its advice:

"They feared I was going to have consumption," says Mrs. W. L. Brooks, of No. 453 West Main street, Meriden Conn. "I was in a wretched condition both in mind and body, completely run down and unable to attend to any of my household duties for three years."

"I was thin and pale, awfully nervous with frequent headaches, and sometimes dizzy spells came over me so that I could not stand up. There were almost continual pains in my back and limbs and all over me. The doctor called nearly every other day but I did not seem to improve and my friends were alarmed for me when my mother persuaded me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They cured me. After taking them faithfully for a while my flesh and color returned, my nerves became quiet and all my old troubles disappeared. I am strong now and in perfect health and have no more fear that I shall go into consumption. I will always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

The pills which cured Mrs. Brooks are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from disorders of the blood and nerves. Among the many diseases they have cured are locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Do not trust the word of a man who says he has the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills bulk. None of these famous pills ever leave the factory except in packages bearing the well-known trade-mark composed of the seven words—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

EWA'S SALOON QUOTA IS FULL

"The judicial district of Ewa includes Wai'anae. There are already three wine and beer licenses in this district. Therefore a fourth cannot be opened."

With these words on the margin signed by Governor Dole, the application of William A. Fernandez for a light wine and beer license at Alea is denied.

Treasurer Kepoikai had advised his denial for the reason given by the Governor, although the attached petition was signed by 37 Ewa people and approved by High Sheriff Brown and Deputy Sheriff John Fernandez, the applicant's uncle.

Mariano J. Borges has petitioned for a light wine and beer license at Kamehameha IV. road and King street, Kalihi.

DICE GAME ENDS IN A FREE FIGHT

A Porto Rican with blood streaming from a cut in his face, and badly bruised otherwise came into the Police Station yesterday afternoon with a story to the effect that he had been set upon by a gang of native boys in Nihoa and brutally assaulted. Another Porto Rican boy with a few bruises corroborated the story, and the police went out to investigate. Three native boys were arrested and are locked up on a charge of assault. It seems as if the Porto Ricans were shooting craps with the natives and there was a dispute over the turn of a dice. Blows followed hot words, and then came knives and clubs and stones. The Porto Ricans got the worst of the general mix-up and cold their tale of woe to the police.

BECKLEY MAKES FULL AMENDS

A conciliatory reply to Judge Gear's message, suggesting a more courteous request for the return of the House journals than that sent, was received from Speaker Beckley by the Judge yesterday. On the rush of business he had signed Clerk Meheula's letter without particularly noticing the "stiffness" of its contents.

Judge Gear replied in like placid tenor, taking occasion to state that he had informed Stenographer Thielen, on dismissing him from the witness stand, that he could have the documents on giving a receipt therefor.

CARTER CALLS DOWN CHINESE

Secretary Carter adopted stern measures toward claimants in the Chinese fund who had essayed to evade his strict requirements of identification and obtain the amounts of their claims in spite of him. He had occasion to doubt the identity of some claimants and sent them away to obtain indubitable credentials or witnesses as each case might have seemed to require.

The temporarily rejected Celestials had "too much sabee," as they thought, of the regulations governing the mat-

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

What is being done in the way of the taking up of the Fire Claims bonds is not sufficient to make any one feel that there is any immediate prospect that the amount will be turned into cash very quickly. It seems that the drawees of the cash have not come to the front with their bond agreements as fast as was expected, and the buyers are holding cash on hand to take them, with the prospect that it will be a long wait before all are offered.

The payment of the cash goes on undisturbed, though the golden stream has degenerated into a mere trickle just now. There is a decided holding back on the part of many of the small claimants, for why no one knows, but the old time crowds do not collect about the bank counters and crowd for first place. There has developed, too, a decided tendency on the part of claimants to expect that they will receive a higher rate for the bonds than has yet been offered. This is fallacious, for there will be no larger price unless it may be in isolated cases where a bank gives the figure to accommodate a customer of long standing. There is no seeming desire on the part of the banks to load up with the bonds, now that there is an immediate prospect that the Territorial bonds will be out pretty soon, and these will offer a better field for investment.

Some of the financial men of the city are of the belief that it will take some time for the Territory to sell its bonds, five per cent, at 98. There is a belief that the bonds will sell well when they have become known on the mainland, but for the present it is felt that there should have been a greater margin or discount arranged. This feeling is not shared by the government officials, who think that there will be a market for these bonds, now that it is apparent that the Fire Claims bonds are going to be taken over by mainland folk.

There has been some little feeling that the shortage in the treasury cash might prove embarrassing, but it is evident that the people of the city will not permit any failure of public work, but will supply needed funds. In fact the Treasurer has now offers to supply his wants up to \$150,000, and this will tide him over until there is again a growth in the receipts of the taxes. However, it seems plain that there will not be the full three quarters of a million which the law says must be turned over to the counties, on the first of the year, as there cannot be collected such an amount in addition to that which is needed to pay the current expenses during the half year before that draft is to be made.

KONA DEAL PARTLY SETTLED.

The sale of the Kona property has been confirmed, and now the men who have undertaken to reorganize the property will have time to turn around and find what is in prospect for a new deal, on the southern side of the big island. There is now on the estate something more than 1,500 tons of sugar, and arrangements were made by R. W. Shingle, of the Henry Waterhouse Trust company, that the labor will take this off, under direction of Manager Conant, on a sharing basis. If this goes along as well as the prospect is that it will, there should be money enough in sight to repay every certificate of the two receiverships, to give the officials a fair compensation, and to make everything easy for attorneys and others who have been at work trying to save the estate.

What will be done in the future is a question which no one is now able to answer, or to speculate upon either. The outlook seems to be that the owners of the lands in the vicinity will be given an opportunity to get together with Manager Conant and reach some agreement whereby the makai lands may be leased to the plantation at a fair rental. If this is possible these lands will be temporarily held under option, and then will come the question of submitting the proposition to sugar men of experience. They will have an opportunity to indicate what they will do. If none of the big houses will undertake to handle the proposition, it would appear unlikely that it will be put through. In this deal the Waterhouse Trust Company is simply trustee for many claimants, such as the supply men, some laborers, and others, but it has no other capacity, and will not undertake to run the plantation.

SUGAR COMING OFF WELL.

While on the big island Mr. Shingle was told that Hutchinson has now over 5,000 tons off and will without doubt take all that has been estimated by the manager, 8,000. The work at Pahala is progressing favorably. One rumor seems to be set at rest by a message which he received before leaving for this city.

Manager M'Stocker of Olaa telephoned that at that time the Olaa mill had turned out above 17,000 tons of sugar. This is doing very well indeed, and what indicates that the output may be greater perhaps than was estimated, is that Mr. M'Stocker said there was ahead of the estate five weeks more work. If this is done it would seem likely that with twelve hours' work there should be turned out 100 tons a day and the total would be up to the estimate made at the annual meeting.

From the entire windward side of the island came good reports and the feeling among the sugar men is of the best.

SLOW MARKET LOCALLY.

There has been very little doing during the week past in stocks. The market has been featureless, the men who usually buy stocks keeping out of the trade just now. There is money everywhere for good loans, but there seems no disposition to buy.

Onomea, under the influence of the dividend, has taken a turn and 120 shares of the stock were sold at \$24, an advance of \$1. There was some more of this stock sold during the week, but there has been no reports of it. Twenty-five Oahu sold at \$102.50, which is a small drop, but is taken to mean only that there is a demand on the part of some one to realize. Twenty-five Rapid Transit at \$77.50 closed the transactions of the week. The whole list may be said to be weaker.

REAL ESTATE QUIET.

There has been little but the usual transfers of small lots doing in real estate. Some of the money from Fire Claims has been used in getting hold of small pieces in Chinatown, and there promises to be some building there soon. The work on the widening and straightening of the Wai'aleale road is now going on, and the Kaimuki holders are expecting added inquiry there.

There is being made fair progress on the various down town buildings. The O'Neill block is being occupied.

SPEAKER BECKLEY RUNS AFOUL OF CIRCUIT COURT

Honolulu, H. T., June 5, 1903.

Hon. Geo. D. Gear, Judge Circuit Court, First Judicial Circuit.

Sir: I am directed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to demand the immediate return of the minutes of the House of Representatives for the regular session of said House for the year 1903, and to inform you further that these minutes, under the rules of the House, do not constitute the journal of that session, but that the stenographer of the House, under instructions of the speaker thereof, is now engaged upon the compilation of such journal, and until said compilation has been completed and certified to by the presiding officer of the House of Representatives and the clerk thereof, respectively, the same cannot and will not be recognized by this Honorable Body as its official journal.

Very respectfully,

SOLOMON MEHEULA,
Clerk.

Approved:

F. W. BECKLEY,
Speaker.

The foregoing communication was handed up to Judge Gear in court yesterday afternoon, and he opened and read it although the House official envelope in which it was conveyed bore the address, "Hon. A. V. Gear, First Judge, etc." Having perused the missive the Judge handed it to Attorney McClanahan, who characterized it as "an impertinent communication."

Judge Gear asked Bailiff Ellis who had brought the letter and, being told it was the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, directed the bailiff to instruct the sergeant-at-arms to present his compliments to Mr. Beckley and inform him that when he sent a courteous message to the court it would be answered.

Upon dismissing Stenographer Thielen from the witness stand in the morning, Judge Gear asked him to give his compliments to Speaker Beckley with regrets that the business of the House should have been unavoidably delayed by the stenographer's detention in court.

They hied down town and procured witnesses to attest their identity before notaries. The certificates to be presented in the Auditor's office have blanks for such notarial identification, intended for the convenience of claimants out of town.

As fast as these notarial attestations were presented to the Secretary of the Territory he deposited them in a convenient drawer and sent their bearers about their business until further notice. When thirty-nine such certificates had accumulated, Mr. Car-

ter sent for the claimants who had turned them in, together with their witnesses. As they responded, he told them it was not his desire that they should get into trouble, but he warned claimants and witnesses that they would be held strictly accountable to the law for any false or fraudulent representations on their part which might be discovered.

Mr. Carter hopes that the warning will be sufficient to protect the fund against impostors, at least so far as the business is within his control.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of Cuticura, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London.

PRIMO LAGER

ALL DEALERS SELL IT.

GREAT GRUMBLERS A SECOND HOLY GHOST FESTIVAL

Grumbling Will Cease if Honolulu People Follow This Advice.

Backache is the first grumbling warning.

The kidneys give it, if you heed it not.

Look out for trouble, it will surely come.

Urinary trouble, kidney trouble and many miseries.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are made for kidneys only.

They cure every form of kidney ill.

The experience of Honolulu people proves this.

Here's a case in point.

Mr. F. Metcalf, of this city, gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell), I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

E. J. Matthews, the clerk who came down to work in the Newman drug store, says that the report of his leaving Mr. Newman when the latter became despondent, does him an injustice. He was willing and ready to help but had been told by his late employer that his services would not be needed for a few days. Mr. Matthews was one of the bearers at the funeral.

Several thousand people joined in the celebration of the Holy Ghost festival Saturday and yesterday in the society's grounds on the Punchbowl road near the Mormon church.

The grounds were prettily decorated, and in the evening illuminated by many colored lights. Booths were erected for the occasion and also many decorated arches. A feature of interest was a realistically finished warship and a well fortified fortress, and both mounted with small cannon which belched forth powder and fire just at midnight Saturday night. The warship was reported to have had slightly the best of the engagement.

The feast for the twelve poor was given on Saturday afternoon from one to two o'clock. Meats, fruits, cake and wine were served with a liberal hand. Bishop Libert was also present and blessed the bread.

Following the banquet came the distribution of alms to the poor and the sale of meats, wine and bread which had not been given away. The festival was not ended until yesterday afternoon. The Portuguese band furnished music for the celebration.

Smith & Schipper
138 Front Street,
New York

General Commission Merchants and Brokers in Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Cocoa, Cocoa Butter, Etc.

Agents of the Federal Sugar Refining Co. and publishers of the "Federal Reporter."



ARRIVED.

Saturday, June 6.

C.-A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, from Vancouver and Victoria, at 11 a. m.
 Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports, at 5 a. m.
 Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, from Hawaii ports, at 7:30 a. m.
 Stmr. Iwalani, Mosher, from Hawaii ports, at 9:13 a. m.
 Case, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Molokai ports, at 2 p. m.
 Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 1 p. m.

Sunday, June 7.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Naliwili, at 4:10 a. m., with 4,900 bags sugar, 51 pkgs. sundries, 3 horses, 1 mule.
 Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports, with 10,608 bags sugar, 50 bags taro, 12 head cattle, 16 calves, 61 hogs, 15 hogs, 135 pkgs. sundries.
 Norwegian bk. Barossa, Evenson, 47 days from Newcastle, with a cargo of coal.

Monday, June 8.

Am. bk. Albert, Turner, 15 days from San Francisco, at 7:30 a. m.
 Am. schr. H. K. Hall, Piltz, 22 days from Port Gamble, at 8 a. m.
 Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, 14 days from San Francisco, at 11 a. m.
 Am. schr. Helene, Christianson, 13 days from San Francisco, at 2 p. m.
 Am. schr. W. H. Marston, Curtis, 13 days from San Francisco, off Diamond Head, at 8:30 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Saturday, June 6.

C.-A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for the Colonies, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Puna-ou, at 3 p. m.
 Am. sp. Edward Sewall, Quick, for Delaware Breakwater, at 5 p. m.

Monday, June 8.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, for Honokaa and Kukuhaele, at 2 p. m.
 Stmr. Iwalani, Mosher, for Lahaina, Kaunapali and Punaluu, at 2 p. m.
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, for Kapaa, Anahola, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kalihiwai, at 5 p. m.
 Schr. Ka Mo, for Kohala, at 3 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Mikahala, from Kauai ports, June 7.—S. Kaui, S. Kaui, Mrs. I. Kaili, D. Kaili, Miss L. Kaili, H. Schutte, L. Y. Kwai, O. Hellesath, Mrs. M. F. Prosser, A. K. F. Yap, Wong Hong, Chon Yoon, C. H. W. Ahl and wife, C. C. Henion, Mrs. Timoteo, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, B. F. Sandow and wife, C. A. Rice, T. Baumann, Rev. Timoteo, L. H. Bricker, Miss B. Dickey, S. W. Wilcox, W. A. Kinney, W. Thompson, J. F. Humburg and wife, E. R. Hendry, M. F. Prosser and 4 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Maui ports, June 7.—H. P. Baldwin, W. T. Robinson, A. C. Dowsett, W. H. Cornwell and wife, Miss Moses T. B. Lyons, D. H. Case, Mrs. Ida Dean and child, H. L. Hudson, W. F. Crockett, Miss M. Rose, Mrs. Gomi and child, Wm. White, Ah Chun, Akuna, O. Tagami, N. Kamuri, S. Koshima, A. Y. Shew, Rev. S. Kodama, Father James, R. E. Ford, J. S. Ralston, H. A. Isenberg, M. Lorenz.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per S. S. Aorangi, June 6.—For Honolulu: Mr. Gane, Mrs. Gane, Mrs. Pfleger, Miss Pfleger, Mrs. Church, Master R. Hoff, Mrs. E. A. Rhodes, Miss M. Ganiel, Miss I. Samuel, Miss A. Samuel, C. B. Cottrell, Wm. H. Castler, Wm. J. Smith, Mrs. M. Tread, Wm. O'Fazie. For the Colonies: J. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. S. Williamson, Miss K. Williamson, Master S. Williamson, Master J. J. Williamson, M. E. Deniston, M. Trial, Graham P. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Prytz, Hon. H. Long, D. Sims, J. H. Johnstone, Mr. Clucas and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Miss Smith, H. Read, C. E. Bradford, R. M. Tasker, Ben. Goldwater, J. Smith, William Lloyd, N. Grierke, J. H. Anderson, S. A. McDonald, Mrs. Anderson and family.

From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, June 6.—W. H. Bain, Jas. Denman, J. B. Lewis, H. E. Pickler, F. Boughelli, John O'Rourke, H. Piggett, W. F. Thrum and daughter, Mrs. D. B. Murdock, Loo Goon, Mrs. H. G. Treadway, M. Imafugi, H. P. Durger, A. W. Splewalho, E. C. Mellor, Miss Clara Pratt, Master Albert Pratt, A. L. Louisson, Thos. McInley, Miss Hannah Iahauai, Miss M. H. Dampman, Miss A. Forbes, A. Mason, Mrs. Nicholson and two sons, Dr. P. F. Frear, John D. Holt, John D. Holt, Jr., Master Geo. Weight, M. Sakanachi, Mrs. G. C. Macdonald and daughter.

From Molokai and Lanai ports, per stmr. Lehua, June 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gay, Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock and daughter.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, June 6.—J. W. Neill, Mrs. J. W. Neill, Geo. Mundon and 3 deck.

Per stmr. Sierra, sailing this afternoon: Mrs. H. C. Brown, Miss L. Bacon, Miss Kathryn Severson, Miss A. L. Smith, Miss M. Barlow, Miss N. L. O. Garten, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dyke, Mr. Robinson, Miss Aholo, Miss Warren, S. E. P. Taylor, Miss Sarah Smith, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Mr. Jennifer, Chas. Hyde, Miss M. H. Dampman, Miss Cora B. Albright, Miss Flora N. Albright, W. H. Diebel, Misses Cluiness (2), Miss P. Moore, Mrs. Whitehead and son, Mrs. Jas. Meek, C. A. Peacock and family, J. T. McGrew, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Fitch and maid, E. Maguire, B. A. Tomlinson, Misses Tomlinson (2), S. Topf, C. H. Waterman and wife, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, B. W. Long, F. Ziey, Mrs. A. N. Locke, S. Sedgwick, Dr. Sandow and wife, W. G. Walker, Mrs. Frazee, Mrs. A. M. Galloway, J. H. Morrison.

HILO SHIPPING.

Sailed—May 30—Bark St. Katherine, Saunders, for San Francisco with following cargo: Honoum Sugar Co., 15,072 bags of sugar; Onomea Sugar Co., 14,968 bags of sugar; 15 bags coffee, and hides and skins, valued at \$745.60. Total value of cargo, \$122,107.83.

June 1—Schr. Chas. L. Woodbury, Harris, for Honolulu, via Honuapo, with firewood.

June 3—Bark Santiago, Anderson, for San Francisco, with 3 Japanese passengers and the following cargo: Hilo Sugar Co., 6,000 bags; Hakalau, 6,000 bags; Pepeekeo, 4,128 bags; Olau Sugar Co., 6,200 bags. Household goods, \$51. Total value of cargo, \$109,751.31.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Ilmas defeated Walukus at baseball on Sunday, five to three.

The Senate is due to meet this morning, first time since Friday.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani sails this afternoon on the Claudine and there will probably be a big crowd at the steamer.

The Aorangi Argus, an interesting shipboard paper, has an article on Honolulu by Sol Sheridan, late of the Advertiser staff.

The Maui Racing Association delegated W. T. Robinson to Honolulu to solicit the entry of animals for the 4th of July meet at Kahului.

Kaina, a Hawaiian taro planter, aged thirty-six years, was killed at Keanae, Maui, by an explosion of giant powder with which he was fishing.

This being the second Tuesday of the month Princess Kawananakoa will receive at the old Campbell homestead at Waikiki, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Dengue fever still figures in the reports of government physicians to the Board of Health. Dr. Mouritz, of Molokai, reports seventeen cases.

John Gaspar, an old resident of Napoohoo, Hawaii, offers for the St. Louis exhibit a polished cube of koa timber measuring six feet on its faces.

A Japanese laborer named Yamada Hakamatsu stabbed his wife to death on Puunene plantation, Maui, Saturday morning. He then tried to commit suicide but was restrained and is now in jail charged with murder.

Mrs. Emma Nakulua has been subpoenaed to appear before the Maui grand jury at Waikuku, it is supposed in connection with the police incident at Kaunakakai, Molokai, about which she complained in the press.

Kellia, janitor of the House of Representatives, died Friday night at his home in Kewalo. He leaves two children, one of his daughters being a singer in the band. For years he has held a position in Wilder's lumber yard.

In connection with festivities at Waikuku in honor of the visit of Queen Liliuokalani, it is said R. W. Wilcox will be proclaimed as president of the Home Rule party, and William White as Home Rule candidate for Sheriff of Maui.

Col. and Mrs. Fitch have had a monument erected for their pet dog "Nixie" which died a short time ago at the Moana Hotel. The monument is hewn from native stone and is beautifully polished. It bears the inscription "Alola, Nixie, May 25, 1903."

A lively stable horse valued at \$200 fell down exhausted at King and Liliha streets yesterday morning, and was shot on the diagnosis that it was a hopeless case, made by Dr. Rowat. The horse had been taken out on Sunday afternoon by Ulysses Harris, the colored pugilist.

Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, yesterday recovered the valuable gold watch he lost about a month ago. Mr. Campbell doesn't know whether it was stolen or not, but he found it in possession of a Portuguese employed at the Honolulu brewery. The Portuguese said his son had found it and gave it up without question.

About 200 men, principally from the camp, gathered at the Waialeale assembly hall and passed resolutions calling upon Governor Dole to appoint E. C. Winston Superintendent of Public Works. President Crabbe was asked to press the appointment. The meeting was addressed by H. C. Birbe, John Inch, Geo. Kala and John Kuana, who urged the passage of the resolutions, and by several others. It was largely a Home Rule gathering.

MAKING READY FOR BIG CROWD

As the day of the race fancies, June 11, draws near, there is increased activity at the track, in way of getting everything in ship-shape for the crowds which are certain to be drawn by the events.

The stand has been cleaned throughout and the surroundings made inviting. The Rapid Transit cars are certain to carry to the track on that day larger parties of financiers of the thoroughbred than have been seen in recent years. The stand will without doubt be taxed to accommodate the people, and there will be furnished space for all the carriages that may be out, in the quarter stretch.

The horses continue to be in the best of shape, and all that is being done now is to keep them just where they have been brought. The interest in the gentlemen's driving race is better and there is every outlook for a great day's sport.

Nigel Jackson to Wed.

The marriage of Nigel Jackson with Miss C. Martins, both of Olau, will take place the 8th inst. The bridegroom is a police officer at Olau, arriving here a short while ago from Honolulu, where he filled various positions, and the bride is the daughter of Mr. Philip Martins of Olau.—A Vox Publica, Hilo.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no equal as a household liniment. It is the best known remedy for rheumatism, lame back, quinsy and glandular swellings, while for sprains, bruises, burns and scalds it is invaluable. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

MUST PAY FOR WHARF

The Government Has an Agreement With the Navy.

The Navy Department has no authority to take over the Channel wharf without forty-five days' notice and then only upon payment of the appraised value of the docks to the Territorial Government. There is a written agreement to this effect now in possession of Governor Dole, and if Captain White attempts to enforce his order there will probably be legal resistance on the part of the local authorities.

"Before the Channel wharf was built, permission was obtained from the Navy Department," said Superintendent Cooper yesterday. "An agreement was made at that time, that the Territorial government would vacate upon forty-five days' notice, and the wharf could be taken over by the Navy Department upon payment of its appraised value. The agreement was made by Captain Merry, and by him forwarded to Washington where it received the approval of the Navy Department. I don't believe the Department could have been fully cognizant of the facts in the case when that first order was issued. It surprised me. The order was not to remove the wharf, but to remove from the wharf. Nothing was said about paying for it, according to the written agreement, which I have turned over to Governor Dole. The wharf cost between \$60,000 and \$70,000. I think. It was built before my time. There is no method prescribed in the agreement as to the appointment of appraisers. That would have to be decided later.

"The Navy only owns a portion of the land upon which the wharf is situated. The remainder is owned by the Territory.

GOING AFTER THE ORIENTAL TRADE

The Dollar Steamship Co. expects to operate a line of steamers between the coast and the Orient, regularly hereafter, and according to a statement made in Honolulu by an official of the company not long ago this city will be a port of call. Several of the Dollar ships have been here en route to the Orient.

"H. F. Alexander, president of the Commercial Dock Co., returned Monday night from a brief business trip to San Francisco, and is authority for the statement that the Dollar Steamship company proposes to establish a regular line of freight steamers to the Orient. The steamship Stanley Dollar and the steamship Arab are to be used in the Oriental traffic, besides which the company operates the coasting steamers James Dollar, Melville Dollar, Grace Dollar, Robert Dollar, Noyo, Soquola and Rival. The Stanley Dollar, which was formerly the transport Egbert, was on the Sound a few months ago and loaded a cargo of flour at Tacoma and Seattle for the Orient. She is now en route to San Francisco from Hakodate and will go thence to Portland to load a cargo of lumber for the Orient.

The Arab, the name of which is to be changed to the M. S. Dollar, sailed only a few days ago from Tacoma with some 3,000,000 feet of lumber for Shanghai, and will return in August for another cargo. The Stanley Dollar is due at Portland late in June. Robert Dollar, head of the company, went to the Orient from Tacoma on the Arab to look after his interests there.

"I expect the company will derive most of its business on Puget Sound," said Mr. Alexander yesterday. "There is a good opening and if Oriental trade is to be had they will get it. The coastwise traffic is heavy and the demand for coasting vessels is strong."

VESELS IN PORT.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
 Albert, Am. bk., Turner, San Francisco, June 8.
 Archer, Am. bk., Calhoun, San Francisco, June 6.
 A. J. Fuller, Am. sp., Haskell, Newcastle, May 23.
 Arthur Sewall, Am. sp., Gaffry, Shanghai, May 24.
 Annie Johnson, Am. bk., Nelson, San Francisco, May 22.
 Arctic Stream, Br. ship, Brabender, Newcastle, May 17.
 Barossa, Nor. bk., Evenson, Newcastle, June 6.
 City of Hankow, Br. sp., Williamson, Newcastle, May 23.
 David Evans, Am. schr., Holmstrom, Newcastle, June 3.
 Diamond Head, Am. bk., Peterson, San Francisco, May 29.
 E. K. Hall, Am. schr., Piltz, Port Townsend, June 8.
 Fort George, Am. sp., Gove, San Francisco, May 13.
 Hecla, Am. sp., Nelson, Newcastle, May 22.
 Helene, Am. schr., Christianson, San Francisco, June 8.
 Irmgard, Am. bktn., Schmidt, San Francisco, June 8.
 Kohala, Am. bktn., Dedrick, Newcastle, May 21.
 R. P. Rithet, Am. bk., McPhail, San Francisco, May 22.
 Robt. R. Hind, Am. schr., Erickson, Newcastle, May 24.
 Tomasina MacLellan, Br. sp., Newcastle, May 24.
 Wm. Bowden, Am. schr., Pjerre, Newcastle, May 25.
 W. H. Marston, Am. schr., Curtis, San Francisco, June 8.

Prejudice More Deadly Than Poisons

HERE are many persons today, who are sick, —dying maybe, given up by doctors, who can be cured by Nature's own remedy Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. Many are being rescued every day almost from the jaws of death by this wonderful restorer of the liver, kidney, heart and stomach. Don't turn away from this, your salvation, because

KICKAPOO SAGWA

GUARANTEED AND ENDORSED is advertised. Remember prejudice kills more people than poison. Thousands of men and women testify that they have been cured of nervousness, dyspepsia, heart disease, liver and stomach trouble, by Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. The word of these people is good in their own community among people that know them best, for clothes, food or money. Is not that word just as good when it testifies for a medicine? If you are sick, investigate the fact. Diseases of the heart, stomach, lungs, nerves and blood are cured by Sagwa. The Hand of Help is held out to you. Sagwa is guaranteed to do as claimed or money refunded. You can lose nothing by giving it a trial. At all druggists.

FRENCH CAPTURE AN ALGERIAN STRONGHOLD

BENIOUNIF, Algeria, June 8.—A strong body of French Zouaves and native troops today bombarded a stronghold of the Figuig revolutionists. A heavy engagement ensued during which the French inflicted a great loss on the enemy. The stronghold was occupied.

PORTLAND, Me., June 6.—Great forest fires have swept the pine and hemlock forests near this city. Small settlements have been destroyed, hundreds of buildings burned, and several lives lost. Everything is so dry that the fire is making a clean sweep over a great area.

MILAN, Italy, June 6.—Dr. Sachs, a famous bacteriologist, died here today while making experiments in an effort to learn the cause of the spread of plague.

The many points in all parts of the world where plague has appeared during the past few years has led a large number of European scientists to study the disease in an effort to find some means of checking it. Heretofore there have been but few deaths among the men who have been scientifically investigating.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The flood situation is becoming worse hourly. The river is rising fast and many large areas are now entirely surrounded by water so that hundreds of lives are imperilled.

SPARTANBURG, N. C., June 6.—Later reports of the disastrous cloudburst that occurred here to-day tell of great damage. Three immense mills on the Pacolet river were demolished by the flood. When news of the cloudburst came thousands of people who lived along the river were warned in time to make their escape to high ground, but when the flood finally tore down the river it carried away several dams and made it impossible for all to escape. Thirty lives were lost.

TOKIO, Japan, June 6.—Russia is road building in Manchuria. Thousands of Chinese laborers are being used. It is felt here that Russia's work in this direction is only a plan to make the country more easily traversed by her army in case of war. Japanese statesmen say that the Russian statement that Manchuria would be evacuated in September is simply a method of gaining time in which to carry out extensive military arrangements for war in the East.

PEKING, China, June 7.—A sensation has been caused in diplomatic circles here by a demand from Minister Conger for an inquiry into the denial by Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador at Washington, of the statements made by Minister Conger relative to the demands that Russia had made as a condition of the evacuation of Manchuria. It is felt that the "lie" has been passed between the two ambassadors, and that whatever action is taken will result seriously to the minister affected by it.

MARSEILLES, June 7.—The steamer Liban, inbound, was cut down by the outbound steamer Insulaire today and of the 200 passengers and crew aboard 100 perished. The accident was due to a misunderstanding of the signals as the two vessels were passing Mairie Island just off the entrance to the harbor. Passing steamers rescued 100 of those who were struggling in the water after the sinking of the Liban, and brought them to the city. The Insulaire assisted in rescue work and then returned to port.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., June 7.—After storming the jail here today a mob consisting of several hundred people of the city and vicinity, took out and burned at the stake in chains, a negro, who had been a teacher in the public schools. He was arrested charged with the murder of the principle of the city schools, and as there had been trouble between them, the evidence was so strong that the people took the law into their own hands. The circumstances surrounding the murder were revolting and the mob, in which were many negro miners, acted with speed and as quickly dispersed. No others were injured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 7.—The damage done in this city by the floods will reach \$15,000,000. This includes the various suburbs, in which the packing houses and manufactories are located. In the country about the city, and in Kansas across the river, there will be losses on crops which will reach at least \$5,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—The flood situation here is much worse, as the river continues to rise at an unprecedented rate and the reports from above indicate that the worst is not past. Within a radius of twenty miles from the city proper, there are now 25,000 people homeless. A shotgun patrol is being maintained along the levees, which protect large areas below the city.

SPARTANBURG, Mo., June 7.—The flood statistics here show eighty-five persons dead, 500 homeless and a property loss of \$4,000,000. The worst is yet to come as the waters are still rising.

BERLIN, Germany, June 7.—Owing to the death of Dr. Sachs, the German bacteriologist, while experimenting with plague germs the Government has issued an order forbidding scientists to experiment with plague on the grounds that it is dangerous to public health. The German newspapers, while condemning the practice of making these experiments, laud Dr. Sachs for his great work in risking his own life in an effort to discover something concerning the disease which might prevent a great many deaths in Europe.

SALONICA, June 7.—The slaughter of Bulgarians, discovered in Macedonian territory, continues. Every day brings news of some fresh encounter between the Turkish forces and bands of Bulgarians, always ending in victory for the former.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 7.—Seventy-five thousand textile workers are out on strike here. They have demanded better sanitary conditions in the factories, to which the bosses will not agree.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The funeral of Eli Peck took place here today. It was largely attended by friends here and by many persons from Honolulu.

PORTLAND, Me., June 7.—The losses by the forest fires throughout this state will reach \$4,000,000.

BY AUTHORITY

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

Thursday, June 11th, being a legal holiday, the Governor directs that all public offices be closed.

G. R. CARTER,
 Secretary of the Territory.
 Capitol, Honolulu, June 8, 1903.
 2494

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.
 In re Dissolution of the Judd & Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Judd & Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before 9 o'clock a. m., July 15th, 1903, and that any person so desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 9 o'clock a. m., of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,
 Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
 Honolulu, May 6th, 1903. 2487

T. MORI ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been appointed Administrator of the estate of T. Mori, late of Tokio, Japan, deceased, by order of the Judge of the Circuit Court, Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, and all creditors of said deceased are hereby notified to present their claims duly authenticated with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to the undersigned at his residence at Waikuku, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, within six months from the first publication of this notice. All claims not presented as aforesaid will be forever barred.

Dated at Waikuku, Maui, Territory of Hawaii, May 14th, 1903.

E. KRUEGER,
 Administrator of the Estate of T. Mori, deceased.
 James L. Coke, Attorney for said estate.

2488—May 19, 26, June 2, 9.

HONS ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of George Hons, late of Waikuku, Maui, deceased, by order of the Judge of the Circuit Court, Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, and all creditors of said deceased are hereby notified to present their claims duly authenticated with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to the undersigned at his place of business at the office of the Kahului Railroad Company, Kahului, Maui, Territory of Hawaii, within six months from the first publication of this notice. All claims not presented as aforesaid will be forever barred.

Dated at Waikuku, Maui, Territory of Hawaii, May 14th, 1903.

FERDINAND HONS,
 Executor of the Last Will and Testament of George Hons, deceased.
 James L. Coke, Attorney for said estate.

2488—May 19, 26, June 2, 9.

HELENE HONS ESTATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Helene Hons of Waikuku, Maui, a Minor. Order to Show Cause on Guardian's Application to Sell Real Estate.

On reading and filing the Petition of Ferdinand Hons, the Guardian of Helene Hons, minor, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said ward, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold;

It is hereby ordered, that the heirs and next of kin of said ward and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on Monday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of this Court, in Waikuku, Maui, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Dated at Waikuku, Maui, May 29th, 1903.

By the Court. L. R. CROOK, Clerk.

2492—June 2, 9, 16.

PRETTY WEDDING AT LIHUE, KAUAI

A pretty church wedding took place in Lihue on the evening of June 3rd, 1903. The contracting parties were Miss Lucy Etta Wilcox and Mr. Henry Digby Sloggett. The bride looked very sweet in a gown of white Crepe de Chine, wearing a white tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms and carrying a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were dressed in beautiful pink pineapple silk gowns, and carried pink carnations and maiden-hair ferns.

The bride's sister, Miss Elsie Wilcox, was maid of honor and looked charming in white over pink.

The church was beautifully decorated as was also Papihalea, where the bridal party held a reception after the ceremony.

The happy couple received many handsome and useful gifts. In spite of the rainy weather the wedding and reception were very largely attended.

Born at 1066 Young street, Honolulu, June 4, to the wife of Robert Anderson, a son.